

# ARMY



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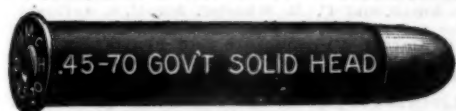
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## REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF ERICSSON.

THE organization for the obsequies of the late Captain John Ericsson at New York City, Saturday, Aug. 23, has been completed by Lieut. Comdr. Clifford H. West, U. S. N., under the direction of Captain J. N. Miller, U. S. N., Acting Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It is as follows:

**Funeral Procession:** Grand Marshal—Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland, U. S. N.; Alder—Lieut. Comdr. Clifford H. West, U. S. N.; Lieut. Thos. H. Stevens, U. S. N.; Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan, U. S. N., and Ensign F. J. Haeseler, U. S. N.

Line forms at the Marble Cemetery, 2d street, between 1st and 2d aves., N. Y. City, at 12:30 p. m., of Saturday, Aug. 23. Column moves at 1 p. m. Route of march: Up 2d ave. to 8th st. and Astor place, down Broadway to Battery place, to Pier A. North River, where the remains will be embarked on board the tug *Nina* at 3 p. m. for transfer to the man-of-war *Baltimore*, at anchor off the Statue of Liberty, which will convey them to Sweden.

**Order of Procession:** Platoon of Police of N. Y. City; Band of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Battalion of U. S. Marines, Maj. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C.; Hearse, accompanied by seamen of the *Monitor*; Body Bearers; Invited Guests in Carriages; Amaranthus Lodge of Odd Fellows (of which Capt. Ericsson was a member); Manhem (Swedish) Lodge of Odd Fellows; American Society of Swedish Engineers; Marine Society of the City of New York; Swedish Division; Norwegian Division; Farragut Naval Veteran Association; Naval Post No. 516, G. A. R.; Rankin Post No. 10, G. A. R.; Stevens' Naval Post of Hoboken; Wm. Lloyd Garrison Post No. 207; 100 employees Delamater Iron Works, N. Y.; Boys from John Street Methodist Episcopal Church; Lodges of Odd Fellows.

If the weather is not inclement it is expected that from four to five thousand men will be in line. The Secretary of the Navy and Rear Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. N., are expected to be present. Invitations to be present have been extended to the executors of the Ericsson estate, and to the members of the committee on the Ericsson statue, for which the State of New York has appropriated the money; this committee consisting of Wm. C. Church, chairman; Wm. C. Whitney, Thomas F. Rowland, Wm. H. Webb, Wm. Bispham, John D. Crimmins, G. H. Robinson, C. S. Bushnell, John O. Sargent, Saml. W. Taylor, V. F. Lassoe.

Efforts are being made to obtain the original flag borne by the *Monitor* in her engagements off Newport News, Va. It was presented by the late Secretary Welles to the late John A. Griawold, Esq., who built the *Monitor*, and is now in possession of his widow. This flag, entwined with the national ensign of Sweden, will cover the coffin. The Swedish national air will be played at the cemetery, and Swedish hymns will be sung at the embarkation by a contingent of fifty of the Swedish division. The tug *Nina* will be preceded by the steam launches of the fleet and followed by the pulling boats in double column. At anchor near the *Baltimore* will be the *Chicago* (flagship of Rear Admiral Walker), *Atlanta*, *Yorktown*, *Dolphin*, *Petrel*, *Kearsarge*, and *Enterprise*. The vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, comprising the *Philadelphia*, *Boston*, *Vermont*, *Minnesota*, and *Vesuvius*, will also participate with their complements of marines and boats.

Acting Secretary Soley on Thursday issued the final sailing orders of the *Baltimore* in connection with the transportation of the remains. They are in substance that the vessel shall weigh anchor immediately upon the completion of the ceremonies attending the embarkation of the remains on the 23d of August, and start at once, in the presence of the entire fleet participating on that occasion, on her voyage to Stockholm. Admirals Gherardi, Walker and McCann are ordered to participate in the ceremonies with their ships, officers and crews. When the *Baltimore* arrives at Stockholm the remains of Ericsson are to be transferred to the custody of the U. S. Minister to Sweden, and the vessel will proceed to Lisbon, Portugal, and there await the further orders of the Department. She is expected to arrive at New York from Boston on Friday, to complete arrangements for the voyage.

Boston did nobly this week for the visiting soldiers of the war, and the National Encampment of the G. A. R. just terminated was, in all respects, a complete success. President Harrison and a host of lesser dignitaries, military and civil, were present in force and enjoyed a magnificent hospitality. Colonel Wheelock G. Venzey, of Vermont, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. for the ensuing year.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

SEÑOR SUAREZ is Minister of War in Peru's new cabinet.

LIEUTENANT A. G. BERRY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Berry are home from Europe.

MAJOR GUY V. HENRY, 9th U. S. Cavalry, qualified as a sharpshooter last month.

ADJUTANT C. M. O'CONNOR, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is East from Fort Meade on a month's leave.

MRS. HARE, wife of Lieut. L. R. Hare, 7th U. S. Cavalry, visited her sister in Chicago last week.

THE term of 1st Lieut. George Andrews, 25th U. S. Infantry, as regimental adjutant expires this week.

GENERAL O. B. WILCOX, U. S. A., and family are spending a portion of the summer at Mackinac Island, Mich.

CAPTAIN D. D. WHEELER, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in New York City this week from the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT W. S. ALEXANDER, 4th U. S. Artillery, now at Fort Monroe, Va., expects to sail for Europe in a few days.

LIEUTENANT M. G. ZALINSKI, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Trumbull, Conn., was a visitor to Columbus, Ohio, this week.

GENERAL L. P. BRADLEY, U. S. A., retired, of Chicago, registered at the Astor House, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT EDGAR RUSSEL, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday from a short leave.

MAJOR EDWARD HUNTER, Judge-Advocate on the staff of Major-General Miles, has left San Francisco on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN G. K. SANDERSON, 11th U. S. Infantry, under recent orders, changes base from Fort Ontario to Fort Niagara, N. Y.

THE commissioned circle at Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, is now Capt. A. M. Wetherill and Lieut. F. D. Webster, 6th U. S. Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. L. KELLOGG, 19th U. S. Infantry, is spending a two months' leave in the East, and is now at Seabright, N. J.

MAJOR R. H. WHITE, Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., on Saturday last after a pleasant professional tour at Mt. Gretna, Pa.

LIEUTENANT R. R. STEVENS, 6th U. S. Infantry, in charge of quartermaster matters at Hot Springs, Ark., is spending a few weeks on leave.

MR. J. TRASK, son of Gov. Trask, of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., is at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Throckmorton.

THE Misses Forsyth, daughters of Gen. J. W. Forsyth, 7th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Riley this week for a visit to friends in Chicago on the way East.

MR. M. BOURDIS spent a portion of this week at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., with his brother-in-law, the quartermaster of the post, Lieut. R. P. Davis.

CAPTAIN J. G. TURNBULL and Lieuts. J. M. Califf and C. W. Hobbs, 3d U. S. Artillery, lately at Mt. Gretna, Pa., have rejoined at Washington Barracks.

MAJOR EDWIN M. COATES, 19th U. S. Infantry, will spend August and September on leave, and join for duty with his regiment in Michigan early in October.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BUSH, 11th U. S. Infantry, is packing up at Madison Barracks, and is expected daily at Fort Niagara to take command of that post.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. JAMES ROCKWELL, JR., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., were guests at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, last week, visitors from Rock Island Arsenal.

GENERAL A. BAIRD, U. S. A., retired, returned to Washington this week from a visit to Chicago during the Odd Fellows' cantonment, having been a guest at the Palmer House.

LIEUTENANT G. O. CRESS, 7th U. S. Cav., Mrs. Cress, baby and nurse, left Old Point Comfort, Va., Aug. 15, and after spending a week at Ironton, O., will return to Galesburg, Ill.

LIEUTENANT ADELBERT CRONKHITE, 4th U. S. Artillery, who with his family is now visiting at Afton, Va., is due at Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 1, for duty with Light Bat. F of his regiment.

CAPTAIN C. A. BOOTH, 7th U. S. Infantry, lately ordered from Fort Logan to Buffalo, N. Y., on recruiting duty, called at Division Headquarters, Chicago, last week, while passing through the city.

UNDER orders of this week, Captain W. Hoffman, 11th U. S. Inf., changes base from Fort Niagara to Madison Barracks, and Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Infantry, from Madison Barracks to Fort Niagara.

CAPTAIN A. R. PAXTON, 15th Inf.; Lieut. A. R. Piper, 8th Inf.; Lieut. St. J. Greble, 2d Art., and Asst. Surg. Alf. E. Bradley have recently been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

1ST LIEUTENANT C. B. HOPPIN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who was lately on duty at the Champaign Military Institute, and is about to leave for his station, Fort Lowell, Arizona, was a visitor this week at Division Headquarters, Chicago.

MAJOR J. H. LORD, quartermaster, U. S. A., accompanied by his family, was a guest at the Palmer House, Chicago, this week, en route to his new station, San Francisco. While there he called upon his old friends at Division Headquarters.

COLONEL ARNOLD, 1st Cavalry, with his wife and three sons, two of whom are passing their vacation at Fort Custer, returned to that post on July 22, having passed ten days camping out in the Canon of the Little Horn. Last week, Mrs. Arnold, with her sons, S. B. Arnold and W. M. Arnold, went to the Yellowstone Park.

CAPTAIN A. G. FORSE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, will go abroad in October to spend a year's leave.

COLONEL D. H. CLENDENIN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Lowell, Ariz., on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN E. H. LISCOM, 19th U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Wayne, Mich., on Thursday from a week's leave.

1ST LIEUTENANT THOMAS W. GRIFFITH, 18th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor at Division Headquarters, Chicago, this week.

LIEUTENANT J. F. R. LANDIS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of West Point, arrived in New York from San Francisco on Sunday last.

GENERAL WILLIAM D. WHIFFLE, U. S. A., retired, has been elected a Governor of the United Service Club, New York City.

GENERAL HANNIBAL DAY, U. S. A., that veteran of veterans, registered at the Everett House, New York City, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. BRECK, A. A. G., is absent from Washington this week attending the G. A. R. ceremonies at Boston.

MRS. DR. NORTON STRONG left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week for Bear Hollow, Pa., where she will spend the month of August.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WILHELM, 10th U. S. Infantry, has gone from Oklahoma to Fort Reno for duty with the Indian scouts at that post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. POLAND, 21st U. S. Infantry, and family have left Fort Sidney, Neb., to spend the remainder of August and September on leave.

LIEUTENANT A. SLAKER, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Slaker were expected in Washington this week on a short visit, preparatory to going to Fort Monroe about Sept. 1.

LIEUTENANT GEO. T. BARTLETT, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, is visiting at San Antonio, Texas, and will join Burbank's battery stationed there on Oct. 1.

MAJOR GEORGE B. DAVIS, Judge-Advocate, has taken a well-earned rest from his official duties in connection with the publication of the Rebellion Records, and is now with his family near New London, Conn.

THE many friends of Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., in New York City and vicinity, are glad to learn that he will soon return to take charge of the Q. M. depot at the Army Building in succession to Gen. Batchelder.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, looked up old friends in New York City this week, while there to attend the sessions of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. He expects to return to Atlanta early next week.

CHICAGO is jubilant that the Headquarters Division of the Missouri in that city are not to be disturbed. Maj.-Gen. Miles, who is expected early in September to assume command of the Division, is assured of a hearty welcome.

LIEUTENANTS W. P. DUVAL, S. E. Allen, J. W. Ruckman, and C. B. Wheeler, 5th U. S. Artillery, who remained in the East when the regiment went to California last spring, are now converging upon Fort Monroe for a two years' tour at the Artillery School.

LIEUTENANT ODON GUROVITS, 11th U. S. Infantry, the efficient quartermaster and commissary for the camp of the Regular troops at Mt. Gretna, Pa., completed his business there this week and started for Sackett's Harbor, visiting friends in New York City en route.

UNDER G. O. 77, A. G. O., the commissioned personnel of the new post at Newport, Ky., will be: Col. M. A. Cochran, Adj. Chas. Byrne, Quartermaster Z. W. Torrey, Capt. J. F. Munson and W. H. H. Crowell and Lieuts. B. A. Byrne and C. E. Dentler, all of the 6th Inf.

BYT. BRIG.-GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel, 4th Artillery, visited Fort Hamilton on Saturday and Sunday last as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Langdon. The General received a warm welcome from the officers, with whom he was a favorite during the years he served in the old 1st Artillery.

MASTER R. B. BURNHAM, son of Capt. D. R. Burnham, U. S. A., received two prizes at the commencement of Loughborough College, one for great progress made in every study and good conduct, the other for the conscientious and honorable discharge of all his duties as one of five monitors chosen for the year just closed.

GENERAL AND MRS. MORROW, of Fort Sidney, continue as prime movers in the social life of the garrison, last Saturday having given the officers of the post a most delightful breakfast. A telegram received recently at Fort Sidney from Major-General Schofield states that the garrison is not to be abandoned.—*Omaha Excelsior*.

COLONEL GAINES LAWSON, 25th Inf., accompanied Gov. Fifer, of Illinois, to Chicago last week, on the occasion of his review of the civic and military branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Among other Army officers on the Governor's stand were Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept.; Col. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf.; Lieut. H. T. Reed, retired; Capt. McCauley, Q. M. Dept. Of the Patriarchs Militant, the military branch of the order, some 6,000 men were said to be in line, the cautions being from all parts of the United States and Canada.

GENERAL GEORGE W. GILE, U. S. Army, retired, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, is quoted as saying with reference to the G. A. R. ceremonies in Boston this week: "For the first time in the history of the United States, the President will be in actual command of the Army and Navy forces while in action, when the squadron reaches Boston Harbor. There is no parallel in actual warfare in command of a naval battle, but I am glad that it is in these 'piping times of peace,' and not when we are actually engaged in fighting either with each other or a foreign country."

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Texas, is visiting in the North.

LIEUTENANT H. W. HOVEY, 24th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bayard, N. M.

LIEUTENANT C. P. ELLIOTT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., this week, to spend until early in October on leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. M. BRAYTON, 9th U. S. Inf., has changed base from Fort Huachuca to San Diego Barracks, Cal.

It is expected the Comte de Paris will sail with the Duc d'Orleans for New York Sept. 24 on the White Star steamer *Germanic*.

LIEUTENANT J. H. MILLIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was to sail for Europe on Saturday of this week, and will return about October 1.

THE Secretary of War has been informed that the statue of Lafayette was shipped on the steamship *La Normandie*, which sailed from Havre last Saturday.

LIEUTENANT B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., is visiting in New York City, with headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANTS C. A. BENNETT and J. D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington on Tuesday for Fort Niagara for duty on the range during the rifle competitions.

CAPTAIN G. F. TOWLE, 19th U. S. Infantry, took his company from Fort Porter to Fort Niagara on Tuesday to do duty there during the annual rifle competitions now in progress.

GENERAL CHAS. G. SAWFELDE, U. S. A., has left Washington to spend a few weeks' leave and will go to Philadelphia about the middle of September to take charge of Q. M. depot in that city.

CAPTAIN J. W. DILLENBACK and Lieut. W. P. Van Ness and George W. Burr, 1st U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton the latter part of last week from a tour with the light battery at Mt. Gretna.

SANTA FE, N. M., is very well pleased that it is to have a Department headquarters established in its midst, and is also well pleased that the commander is to be General McCook, who is very popular in the West.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, attended the sessions of the Board in New York this week, and was located at the Grand Hotel.

COLONEL J. G. CHANDLER, U. S. A., after a short stay in Philadelphia (since August, 1889) now goes to San Francisco for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Pacific, in succession to General A. J. Perry.

LIEUTENANT S. R. JONES, R. Q. M., 4th U. S. Art., of Fort McPherson, Ga., arrived at Fort Niagara on Thursday for duty as statistical officer during the rifle competitions there, which commence on Monday next.

UNDER recent orders, the following will soon be added to the commissioned circle at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.: Major J. H. Page and Lieutenants R. W. Hoyt, L. P. Davison, E. M. Lewis and A. Johnson, 11th U. S. Inf.

CAPTAIN D. F. STILES, 10th U. S. Infantry, on leave from the West, paid a flying visit to old friends in New York City this week, who took the occasion to congratulate him on his excellent and arduous service in the Oklahoma country some months ago.

AN Ashland (Wis.) despatch says: "The Milwaukee fishing party have returned. The trout catch since noon on Thursday was: Capt. Phil. Reade, U. S. A., 221; Major Louis Auer, W. N. G., 216; Col. Harry B. Harshaw, 77; Mr. Pabst, 68; total, 582."

THE New York Times of August 10 says: "After nearly ten years of wandering in this country and Canada, Captain Howgate, the once trusted disbursing officer of the Signal Service Corps, U. S. Army, whose defalcation, arrest, and flight in the fall of 1880 made such a sensation, is said to be now living in New York City under an assumed name."

THE Vancouver Independent says: "Captain C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., at San Francisco, has been presented with an addition to his family. Captain James A. Haughey, 21st Inf., died, July 18, at Fort Bridger. Memories of Captain Haughey are fresh in the minds of Vancouver people, his career at this post being long and creditable. He was one of the best shots in the department."

UNDER the new arrangement, the officers of the 6th U. S. Infantry at Newport Barracks, Ky., will be Capt. W. M. Wherry, 1st Lieut. T. G. Townsend and R. B. Turner, and 2d Lieut. C. L. Beckurts. Co. E, which takes the place at Newport Barracks of the obsolete Co. I, had only one officer present with it at the time of the "I and K" order, Capt. Groesbeck being on duty at Gen. Ruger's headquarters at St. Paul and 2d Lieut. G. A. Detchemund at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

"MANY happy returns of the day" to Major John H. Janeway, surgeon, born Aug. 12; to Col. John Hamilton, retired, born Aug. 10; to Capt. W. E. Kennedy, 10th Cav., born Aug. 12; to Lieut.-Col. E. V. Sumner, 8th Cav., born Aug. 16; to Col. W. E. Parnell, retired, born Aug. 13; to Capt. C. F. Powell, C. E., born Aug. 13; to Major F. E. Phillips, O. D., born Aug. 9; to Col. H. L. Abbot, C. E., born Aug. 13; to Col. M. M. Blunt, 18th Inf., born Aug. 13; to Major G. F. Robinson, P. D., born Aug. 13.

THE Pioneer Press, referring to the promotion of Major Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., to lieutenant-colonel, by the retirement of General Whipple, refers to his distinguished war service, and says: "Colonel Barber is noted not only as a fighter in the field, but as one of the ablest officers in his corps. He is an indefatigable worker and possesses uncommon executive ability. He has many years yet to serve, and backed by a fine record has an excellent prospect of some day being Adjutant-General of the Army."

A SAN ANTONIO correspondent writes: "Everybody here is pleased that Gen. D. S. Stanley waived his right to command the Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. This keeps him here, and all hope when he retires in 1892 he will make his permanent home in San Antonio."

Stray Shots has the following items from Fort Supply: Lieut. G. W. Read, 5th Cav., is said to be 'summering' at White Lake, S. D.... Mrs. Colonel Bryant has had as her guest the past week, Mrs. Van Buren.... Lieut. Butler's horses last week concluded to desert and chose Fort Reno, their former home, for their objective point. They were overtaken by scouts at a point beyond Woodward and restored to duty without trial.... Mrs. Captain H. G. Cavanaugh is enjoying a visit with her parents and her eldest son at Indianapolis.... Everybody seems to approve the appointment of Gen. A. McD. McCook as brigadier-general.... Gen. C. C. Augur (retired) is expected to visit his relatives at Ft. Supply in the autumn.

At the Cantonment of Odd Fellows in Chicago last week, \$20,000 were offered as prizes to the various cantons of the Patriarchs Militant, the military branch of the L. O. O. F. The judges of the competitive drills composed of Army officers, were announced as follows: Lieut.-Col. H. T. Reed, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., retired; Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Lieut. Pierpont Isham, late 3d Cav., U. S. A.; Capt. R. C. Young, 1st Inf., 11th N. G. The timekeepers were: Major M. A. Newman, 1st Inf., Wis. N. G., and Lieut. G. W. Bristol, 1st Inf., 11th N. G. The cantonment was said to be the largest ever held by any secret society in the United States.

COMMANDER JOHN R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., is at Lonsdale, R. I.

CAPTAIN S. L. BREESE, U. S. N., and wife are visiting Chambersburg, Pa.

COMMANDER CHAS. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. N., and family are at Saratoga Springs.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER J. N. HEMPHILL, U. S. N., is visiting friends in Dubuque, Ia.

LIEUTENANT H. S. KNAPP, U. S. N., has been on a short visit to relatives at Hartford, Conn.

COLONEL C. G. McCAWLEY, commanding Marine Corps, is summering at Spring Lake, N. J.

PAYMASTER G. C. SMITH, U. S. Marine Corps, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN WM. T. SAMPSON, U. S. N., reported for duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, July 31.

REAR-ADMIRAL W. G. TEMPLE, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York City, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT S. A. STAUNTON, flag lieutenant on the staff of Admiral Walker, was in Washington for a few days last week.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER A. F. DIXON, U. S. N., recently detached from the cruiser *Boston*, is at 56 Franklin st., Boston, Mass.

THE wife and daughter of Surgeon Andrew M. Moore, U. S. N., are passengers on board the *Aurora*, due at New York Aug. 17.

COMMODORE FOLGER, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, returned to Washington Aug. 12 after a two weeks' vacation.

LIEUTENANT R. G. DAVENPORT, U. S. N., who has recently returned from the *Nipic*, is with his family at Astoria, Hancock County, Me.

LIEUTENANT HERBERT WINSLOW, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the *Adams*, has arrived at his home No. 8 Kearsarge ave., Roxbury, Boston.

LIEUTENANT A. C. HODGSON, U. S. N., who has been for the past two years the executive officer of the *Pinto*, has returned to his home in Athens, Ga.

LIEUTENANT STEVENS, U. S. N., recently paid a flying visit to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and while there was the guest of Lieut. R. M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Artillery.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WARING, U. S. N., has resumed duty in the Hydrographic Office after a month's vacation, pleasantly spent at Spring Lake, N. J. His family are now in New York City.

A most important little squadron, under command of Lieut. E. M. Hughes, U. S. N., was very quietly organized a few weeks ago, and is now busily engaged surveying Nantucket Shoals.

THE friends of Lieut. Hamilton Hutchins, U. S. N., will be glad to know he has sufficiently recovered from his recent accident, to leave the hospital, at Gibraltar, for his home in the United States.

LIEUTENANT J. R. SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., sailed for Europe last week, on leave of absence, for the benefit of his health. His address while abroad will be care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Georgiana B. Edwards, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. S. Edwards, of the Coast Survey, and granddaughter of the late Medical Director D. S. Edwards, U. S. N., to Dr. Channing H. Cook.

THE Army and Navy Gazette says: "Mr. Wm. Van Zandt, of the United States Navy, now studying naval architecture at the Greenwich College, has resigned his commission as naval cadet. It is understood that this step is preparatory to his receiving an appointment as assistant constructor in the Navy Department at Washington."

THE marriage of Clair Capobert with Naval Lieut. Fabre Boustand de Navacelle, which was solemnized on Tuesday at the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, Paris, was made the occasion of a popular expression of the admiration and even reverence entertained by Frenchmen for the two surviving marshals of France—Canrobert and McMahon, who were both present.

THE New York Sun thus gossips: "The latest conflict among the bureau officials of the Navy Department appears to be between Commodore Ramsey, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Commodore Folger recently had occasion to send a telegram on official business. It was forwarded on his own responsibility, and Commodore Ramsey took him to task for not obtaining authority for the action. Ramsey was at the time acting Secretary, and held that Folger should have submitted the telegram to him. Commodore Folger insisted on his right to exercise judgment on minor matters pertaining strictly to the Ordnance Bureau. When Mr. Tracy returned from insubordination, Folger is a favorite, like Engineer-in-Chief Melville, with the Secretary, and he wisely took the ground that publicity, in the form of a Court-martial or even a reprimand, was unwarranted. He quietly allowed the complaint to drop. Commodore Folger has been the guest of Secretary Tracy on the *Despatch's* trip to Bar Harbor. Commodore Ramsey is a strict disciplinarian. He is said to have never asked any favors of the Navy Department; to have always accepted details without demur. He is naturally not in sympathy with the exercise of political and social influence by naval officers for pleasant assignments."

#### RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT CLAUDBORNE L. FOSTER, 5th U. S. Cav., who died at Fort Reno August 10, was born in Louisiana, and was graduated from West Point in 1888. A despatch from Reno says: "Lieutenant Foster's death was entirely unexpected. His classmates and brother officers who knew him only to love him for his kind and gentle qualities are grief stricken. The remains will probably be interred in the cemetery at Fort Reno and taken to Louisiana during the cooler season of the year."

A FRIEND of the late Capt. James A. Haughey, 21st Infantry, desires us to publish his military record, as follows: Engaged at defence of Harper's Ferry, Va., June, 1862; Rappahannock Station and Sulphur Springs, August, 1862; battle of Chantilly, September, 1862; second battle of Bull Run, Va., Sept. 30, and Antietam, Md., Sept. 16, 1862. Promoted captain Dec. 5, 1862. Engaged at battle of Polopotomy Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, June, 1864; action of Chancellorsville Bridge, June, 1864; siege of Petersburg, Va., June, 1864; action of Jerusalem Plank Road, Yellow Farm, battle of the Weldon Railroad, Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21, 1864. Met and intercepted flank movements of South Carolina Brigade (Haywood's) in open field; drove them back, capturing prisoners and battleflags from South Carolina Regiments. Commanding regiment and battle of Peble's Farm, Poplar Springs Church; action on Squirrel Level Road, Va., and Hatcher's Run. Recommended for a majority in 1st Army Corps (Hancock), 1865; no vacancy at time. Mustered out April 28, 1866; appointed 3d lieutenant 36th U. S. Infantry (serving in the Plains), July 28, 1866. Engaged with Cheyenne Indians in Lodge Pole Creek, Wyo. Participated in Mussel Shell Expedition through the Blackfoot Country, October, 1869. Assigned to 21st Infantry Dec. 15, 1870; joined company (H) at Date Creek, Arizona Terr., March 23, 1871. Commanding company in the field operating against hostile Nez Perce Indians on South Fork of Clearwater River, July 11 and 12, 1877. Commanding company in the field, Bannock Campaign, June 6 to July 24, 1878. Participated in engagements with hostile Indians at Umatilla Agency, Oregon, July 13, 1878. Promoted captain Co. F, 21st Infantry, Sept. 4, 1880.

THE Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, a prominent merchant of New York City, who died at Douglaston, L. I., early on the morning of Aug. 11, served during the Mexican War as a 1st lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Dragoons, being appointed Feb. 16, 1847, and disbanded in July, 1848.

MRS. STEDMAN, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. E. M. Stedman, U. S. N., died at Colorado Springs July 29. The death of this estimable lady has caused much sorrow in Boston, where she had relatives and a large circle of friends.

MRS. KILPATRICK, wife of Col. R. L. Kilpatrick, U. S. A., retired, died at Springfield, Ohio, July 31.

MRS. WATTS, wife of Lieut. C. H. Watts, adjutant, 5th U. S. Cavalry, died at Fort Reno, Aug. 11.

#### CAMP CROOK, ON CHEYENNE RIVER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of July 19 you publish an article from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., signed by "Justice," who speaks of the ignorance manifested by the press in their articles on Army life. Nothing I have ever encountered in any paper equals Mr. "J."s article for ignorance or wilful misrepresentation of the actual life and condition of "the enlisted man."

The allowances spoken of in the article referred to are evidently taken from the Army Regulations of what a soldier is supposed to get. The board which compares favorably with the hotels where \$3 per day is charged is, in all probability, taken from the writer's experience in some officer's kitchen. The few expenses mentioned are greatly understated; in fact the whole article would make a better burlesque on the actual condition of a soldier's life than anything else, and I will not ask to take up your valuable space with denials of statements the inaccuracy of which will suggest itself to anyone who is at all acquainted with the Army. I, for one, and my comrades who have read the article referred to, wish to put ourselves upon record as saying that all soldiers are not willing to perform manual work for officers (no matter what the pay may be), and a writer that asserts such a thing is a slanderer and "the truth is not in him."

JULY 22, 1890.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

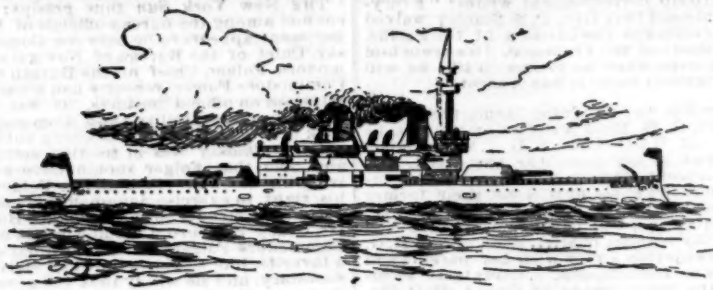
2d Assistant Engineer Edward J. Noonan, of revenue marine steamer *Dexter*, has been granted 30 days' leave of absence.

2d Lieutenant John Morrissey has received his commission to be a 1st lieutenant in the revenue cutter service.

The *Thetis* arrived at San Jose after a passage of 15 days and 15 hours from San Francisco, Cal., direct, the passage being a quiet and uneventful one.

Aug. 14.—2d Lieut. P. W. Thompson, ordered to *Dexter*. 1st Lieut. John Morrissey, detached from *Dexter* and placed on waiting orders.

## FIRST MODERN BATTLE-SHIP OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.



We have received from the Navy Department a photograph of the design for the first modern battle-ship of the U. S. Navy, and are indebted to the courtesy of the New York Herald for the copy of it appearing here.

The Act of June 30, 1890, providing for three sea-going, coast-line battle-ships, that are to be "designed to carry the heaviest armor and the most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about 8,500 tons, with a coal endurance of about 5,000 knots on the total coal capacity at the most economical rate of speed, and with the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class," to cost, exclusive of armament and of any premiums that may be paid for increased speed, not exceeding \$4,000,000 each. The following are the general features and dimensions of the vessels, as decided upon by the Navy Department: Length on load water-line—332 feet; extreme breadth—69 feet; normal displacement, 9,000 tons; normal draught—24 feet; maintained sea speed—15 knots; main battery, four 13 inch B. L. R.; auxiliary battery—four 8-inch B. L. R., and four 6-inch B. L. R.; secondary battery—20 6-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr. R. F., and two Gat-lings. The 13-inch guns are mounted in pairs on the centre line under protection of improved steel turrets 17 inches in thickness, working inside of a raised steel armored barbettes 17 inches in thickness. These barbettes-turrets are of the same type as those adopted for the *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, *Maine* and *Monterey*, and are of the latest improved design; the armor of the turrets being inclined offers the resistance of 19 inches thickness horizontally.

The 8-inch guns are mounted in similar barbettes-turrets six inches in thickness. The ammunition is supplied through armored tubes, and every consideration has been given to realizing as rapid a service as possible. The four 6 inch guns are fought under protection of four inches of armor, and have the usual shields. The fire from four 13 inch guns, three 8-inch, two 6-inch, and eight 6-pdrs., can be concentrated on either bow or quarter.

The water-line is protected by a belt of steel of a maximum thickness of 18 inches, backed up by wood, behind which are two thicknesses of 3.4 inch plates powerfully stiffened by a system of vertical and horizontal girders. Above this belt is a case ment of 5½ inch armor to prevent riddling above the belt, and to break up projectiles charged with high explosives. Diagonal bulk-heads are worked at the ends of the belt, and from the armor deck, which is worked over the vessel at top of belt, rise the redoubts, protecting the turning and loading gear of the turrets for the heavy guns. A deep belt of coal is carried above the armor-deck, adding still further protection against gun fire.

In wake of the boilers are four skins and a 12-foot bunker of coal, making it practically impossible for a torpedo to make a hole that will let water into the fire-rooms.

Behind the armor of the belt and surrounded on all sides by coal are two wide passages, one on each side, connecting the passing rooms for ammunition at the ends. So all the handling of ammunition will be well protected and in these passages lighted by electricity the men can carry ammunition to the various tubes and trunks leading to the guns above.

The machinery is designed by Engineer-in-Chief Geo. W. Melville, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, consists of two screw, vertical, inverted cylinder, triple-expansion engines of 9,000 I. H. P. under forced draught, and 7,000 I. H. P. under natural draught. Each engine is in a separate water-tight compartment.

Steam pressure 160 lbs.; revolutions, maximum, 128; I. H. P. under forced draught, 9,000; I. H. P. under natural draught, 7,000; diameter of cylinders, high pressure, 34.5 in.; intermediate, 46.0 in.; low pressure, 75 in.; stroke, common, 42 in.; condensing surface, total, 127,060 sq. in. Four double-ended main boilers: Diameter, 15 ft.; number of furnaces in each, 8; grate surface, total, 552 sq. ft.; heating surface, total, 174,637 sq. ft.; air pressure, 1.0. Each main boiler is in a separate water-tight compartment. Two auxiliary boilers placed on the berth deck: Diameter, 10 ft.; length, 8.5 ft.; steam pressure, 160 lbs.; grate surface, total, 64 sq. ft.; heating surface, total, 19,377 sq. ft.; total grate surface of all boilers, 616 sq. ft.; total heating surface of all boilers, 194,000 sq. ft. The capacity of circulating pumps for bilge purposes per minute is 18,000 gallons.

The vessels are to be built on the bracket system, with a double bottom extending from armor shelf to armor shelf, with many subdivisions and water-tight compartments. Every approved device adding to the health of the crew, the safety of the ship, and the efficiency in battle will be fitted. Each battleship will carry 450 men, including a marine guard of 35 men, and 30 officers. Special attention has been paid to the ventilation and drainage. Any compartment can be quickly cleared of water in a short time by powerful hand and steam pumps,

while fans of great capacity will supply air to all the living and storage spaces.

(From the New York Times.)

## ERICSSON'S LAST WORK.

In an obscure part of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, behind the Cob Dock, half submerged in the accumulated mud of six years, lies the iron vessel *Destroyer*, to which John Ericsson devoted the energies of the last seven years of his life, and upon the successful completion of which he hoped to achieve a success second only to that of his *Monitor*. "My life work," said the great inventor two months before his death, to an engineer who had been near and dear to him since the eventful days in 1861, "is to provide a means of defence for New York Harbor." It was with this *Destroyer*, now neglected and almost forgotten, that he had hoped to defend the greatest harbor of that country to which he had given his genius.

"At the time he spoke to me of his life work," said the engineer above referred to, "he was active enough to go up stairs two steps at a time, and his shoulders were quite as erect as they were 25 years before, when he and I worked together over the plans of the *Monitor*. In those few months, just preceding his death, I never saw him so filled with determination. He based all the hopes of his life upon the *Destroyer*. He thought of nothing else. He worked for no other object. To defend the harbor of New York was the crowning ambition of his life, a fitting goal in which to close so useful and so brilliant a career."

"Day after day, night after night, he watched the progress of that boat as a mother watches her child. He never saw such zealous devotion. He and his true friend, the late C. E. Delamater, paid out of their private purses the \$150,000 necessary to build the *Destroyer*. This is a pretty big sum for two men to pay on an experiment, but they did it without a scruple," Ericsson feeling confident that his new craft would be heartily received by the Government, to whom he had, in a similar spirit of generosity, given the *Monitor*. His hopes were strengthened after the *Destroyer* was launched, by a series of very successful tests made in the North River. These trials ran through several years, and they were witnessed and highly commended by boards of experts. "And yet, when the *Destroyer* was completed, it was not purchased by the Government. Perhaps the vessel lacked certain requirements, perhaps she was deficient in many things that have been recently supplied in later models. Yet the system upon which that vessel was built is precisely the system upon which 'torpedo guns,' so-called, are built to-day, and for the very reason that the *Destroyer* served as a model for torpedo experts in subsequent years. I say it is a shame that Ericsson's great invention was allowed to lose itself in the unnoticed wrecks of the old-time hulks."

"A heavy body of regular form," wrote Ericsson himself, as early as 1876, "whose density is greater than that of atmospheric air, moving laterally through the atmosphere, is inexorably under the influence of the earth's attraction, and therefore describes a fore-shortened parabolic curve during its flight; while a submerged body, the weight of which is equal to the water it displaces, is not affected by the earth's attraction, and consequently, if put in motion under the surface of a quiescent fluid of unlimited extent, such a body will continue to move in a straight line until the motive power which propels it becomes less than the resisting force of the surrounding medium."

Having approached within range the *Destroyer* was designed to send a torpedo through the water, aimed at the most vulnerable part of the ship—the unarmored part below the water line. Against a force of 300 pounds of high explosives thus projected in a vital spot, watertight compartments would be of no avail.

This was the method of defending the harbor of New York that John Ericsson so fondly cherished all through the last years of his life. At the time of his death the *Destroyer* was not completed. There were certain details that he hoped to perfect before offering her to the Government, and he was actively at work upon these minor features when he died.

Ericsson was the first man in the world to conceive and carry into practice the idea that to-day governs a dozen so-called pneumatic guns. All other inventors merely follow in his footsteps. They practice what he taught. "However much may be claimed by others as to the science of throwing projectiles filled with high explosives from guns," said the engineer referred to in this article, "Capt. John Ericsson was the pioneer, and all others who have followed after him have only worked out the details of his system."

After Ericsson's death it was fortunate that his *Destroyer* system fell among those of his heirs and executors who possessed the energy necessary to its completion and improvement. These parties have worked assiduously on the gun, and they have succeeded within the last year in getting a Congressional appropriation of \$50,000 with which the Ericsson vessel will become a part of the system of coast defence for which its inventor designed it. Several changes have been made in its mechanism since he died, the nature of which changes are kept profoundly secret. It is known, however, that the system, as it will be accepted finally by the Government, is but the perfection of Ericsson's ideas. The model is now being built.

## THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.  
REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.  
LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

AUG. 12, 1890.

## Adjutant-General's Department.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Vincent, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel.  
Major Merritt Barber, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

## Fourth Infantry.

2d Lieut. Edward H. Browne, to be 1st lieutenant.

## Eleventh Infantry.

2d Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, to be 1st lieutenant.

## Third Artillery.

Additional 2d Lieut. George Le R. Irwin, of the 5th Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant.

## NOMINATIONS.

AUG. 8, 1890.

To be Additional 2d Lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers.

1. Cadet Edgar Jadin.
2. Cadet Charles Keller.
3. Cadet Herbert Deakyna.
4. Cadet Charles S. Bromwell.

G. O. 83, H. Q. A., Aug. 8, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War General Orders, No. 70, of 1889, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

The following named musical instruments will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to all duly authorized bands of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 240 of the Regulations:

D b piccolo, tenor, and concert flutes; E b cornet; B b cornet; E b clarinet; B b clarinet; E b alto; B b trombone (valve or slide); E b baritone; E b bass; bass-drum; snare drum; cymbals; and triangle.

In making requisition for instruments selections will be confined to the foregoing list.

As none but instruments of standard quality are procured, the requisitions should not call for any particular make.

Each instrument will have a music-lyre, and all will be provided with suitable bags, except cornets and clarinets, which will be in cases.

Pads for piccolos, flutes, and clarinets; extra springs for alto, trombone, clarinets, cornets, and basses; reeds for clarinets; and music stands will also be furnished.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 84, H. Q. A., Aug. 8, 1890.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 8, 1890.

By direction of the President the following changes of and assignments to command are ordered to take effect September 1st next:

1st. Brigadier-General John Gibbon will relieve Major-General Nelson A. Miles, in command of the Department of California and of the Division of the Pacific, consisting of the Departments of California and the Columbia.

2d. Major-General Nelson A. Miles is assigned to the command of the Division of the Missouri, comprising the Departments of Dakota and the Platte.

3d. Brigadier-General Alexander McD. McCook is assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona, with headquarters at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

4th. The commanding generals of the Departments of the Missouri, Texas, and Arizona will report directly to Headquarters of the Army.

5th. So much of the State of California as now belongs to the Department of Arizona is transferred to the Department of California.

The State of Illinois is transferred from the Department of the Missouri to the Division of the Missouri. Troops serving in that State will report directly to division headquarters.

The District of New Mexico is discontinued. The posts in that district will report directly to department headquarters.

The journeys required in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 85, H. Q. A., Aug. 8, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with section 1, act June 16, 1890, four dollars per month shall be retained from the monthly pay of each enlisted man of the Army enlisted subsequently to June 30, 1890; excepting from the following classes of enlisted men, from whom retention of pay, under the provisions of the above-mentioned act, shall not be made, viz:

1. Soldiers who are entitled to re-enlisted or continuous service pay.
2. General Service clerks and messengers.
3. Army service men in Quartermaster's Department (late Artillery Detachment, West Point).
4. Indian scouts.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 86, H. Q. A., Aug. 9, 1890.

The Secretary of War having approved the following transfers of troops to the Infantry and Cavalry School and post of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, they are hereby directed; the movements to commence as soon as practicable:

1. Colonel Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and of the post of Fort Leavenworth.

The headquarters, band, and one company of that regiment to be selected by the colonel with the approval of the department commander, will also proceed for station to Fort Leavenworth; this change to take effect on or about September 1st.

The movements will be by rail and water.  
11. Cavalry: Troops I, 5th Regiment, and C, 9th Regiment. Infantry: Companies H, 7th Regiment; F, 13th Regiment; and H, 14th Regiment.

In changing the stations of the foregoing indicated troops and companies, the number of enlisted men in the respective organizations who will move with them is hereby limited to thirty for a troop of cavalry, and twenty-five for a company of infantry; provided that no enlisted man shall be sent to Fort Leavenworth who has less than two years to serve, unless he shall declare his intention to re-enlist.

The remaining enlisted strength of the organization will, as far as practicable, be transferred, by department commanders, to troops and companies serving at the same post, and, in any event, so as to involve the least practicable cost.

for transportation. All applications from said men for transfer to other organizations at the same post, will be granted.

Horses and equipments for the transferred enlisted men of Troops I, 5th Cavalry, and C, 9th Cavalry, will be sent with them from their present stations to Fort Leavenworth.

The movements will be by rail, with such marching to rail stations as may be necessary.

III. Upon the arrival of the incoming organizations at Fort Leavenworth, the enlisted men, and the officers for whom there may be vacancies, of Troops M, 5th Cavalry; L, 9th Cavalry; and Companies K, 7th Infantry; K, 13th Infantry; and I, 14th Infantry, will be transferred conformably with the requirements of General Orders, Nos. 75 and 79, current series, from this office. Lieutenants for whom there may not be vacancies in the incoming organizations will be attached to them until further orders.

IV. The respective division commanders will, through concert of action when necessary, give such additional directions as may be required, and arrange all further details with due regard to economy and the comfort of officers and men.

V. As far as practicable all company, and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail from initial points to the new station.

VI. The transportation required by this order, after due proposals from the lines interested, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, and the cost of each movement reported to the Quartermaster General as soon as known.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 87, H. Q. A., Aug. 11, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 1807 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

#### TROUSERS.

1807. For enlisted men of all arms, except the Hospital and Signal Corps.—Sky-blue mixture; to be cut and made in accordance with standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General. Mounted troops to have a reinforce or saddle-piece of the same material on seat and legs. Those for non-commissioned officers to be made of material of finer quality than for privates.

For all enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.—Of dark-blue kersey, same quality as for non-commissioned officers of the other arms of the service.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 88, H. Q. A., Aug. 13, 1890.

In connection with paragraphs I, IV, V, and VI, General Orders, No. 77, July 23, 1890, from this office, the major and remaining companies of the 6th Infantry are assigned for stations as follows: Major and Company B, to Fort Porter, New York; Company C, to Fort Ontario, New York; and Company H, to Plattsburgh Barracks, New York.

The movements will commence as soon after Sept. 1 as practicable, and be by rail, with such marching for Company B, now at Fort Lewis, Colorado, as may be necessary to reach the rail station.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt. Gen.

CIRCULAR 10, H. Q. A., Aug. 11, 1890.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of July, 1890, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. UNBROKEN PACKAGES.—The expression "unbroken packages," as used in General Orders, No. 75, September 27, 1889, from this office, is construed as including bottled wines and beer or a quantity of the same not less than a gallon when drawn from a cask or barrel on the premises of the post trader. [Decision Sec. War, July 2, 90—5863 A. G. O., P. R. D., 1890.]

II. TERM OF SERVICE OF REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.—Service of lieutenants under regimental staff appointments is limited by paragraph 225 of the Regulations to four years, including all former periods of such service of less than four years. [Decision Sec. War, July 14, 90—4130 A. G. O., A. C. P., 1890.]

III. NATIONAL FLAG.—So much of Circular, No. 1, February 20, 1890, from this office, as relates to the national flag, is amended to read as follows:

The field or union of the national flag, in use in the Army and Navy will, on and after July 4, 1890, consist of forty-three stars in six rows, the upper row to have eight stars and the lower five rows seven stars each, in a blue field, arranged thus:



[Decision Sec. War, July 13, 90—9891 A. G. O., P. R. D., 1890, with 9895 of 1890.]

IV. MEDICINES AND HOSPITAL STORES.—Medicines and hospital stores, purchased for the use of the Army, cannot be issued to citizens or otherwise disposed of except in accordance with existing laws and regulations. In cases arising at isolated posts where, to save life or prevent extreme suffering, such issues become necessary in the interests of humanity, medical officers will, at the end of each month, report the circumstances of each case upon which they rely for justification of their action to the Surgeon-General for the information and action of the Secretary of War. The original prescriptions will be retained as a part of the hospital records, and are subject to examination at all times by inspectors and post commanders. [Decision Sec. War, July 17, 90—8241, A. G. O. P. R. D., 1890.]

V. SUPERINTENDENT U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.—LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Section 1330 of the Revised Statutes, and the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War in pursuance thereof, authorizing the Superintendent of the Military Academy to grant certain officers of the academy leaves of absence without deduction from pay or allowances, do not authorize the superintendent himself to take leaves without such deduction. [Decision Sec. War, July 23, 90 affirming former ruling of War Department in 1889—2817 A. G. O., A. C. P., 1890.]

VI. UNIFORM OF ENLISTED INDIAN SCOUTS.—The following described uniform, guidon, etc., has been approved and adopted for the use of enlisted Indian scouts:

Patigue hat.—Of black felt, brim 3 1/4 inches in width, crown 3 1/4 inches high; brim to be well stiffened.

Hat cord.—Of white worsted cord, one strand of scarlet, terminating in two tassels 1 1/4 inches in length, same color and material as the cord.

Hat ornament.—Two arrows crossed, to be made of nickel or some white metal, 3 inches in length, the letters U. S. S. in the upper intersection.

Dark blue shirt.—Same as now furnished enlisted men except that the collar is to be made deeper to hold a neck-handkerchief, as follows: Collar 3 inches wide at the back of the neck, 3 1/4 inches in front.

Overcoat.—To be made of Irish frieze or imitation of that

material of some dark color; to be cut ulster shape, large and full enough to cover all accoutrements; to reach within 10 inches of the ground; to be closed in front with two rows of brass buttons; to be slit well up in rear to admit of the seat in the saddle; to be provided with warm hood of some material as the coat, lined with black Italian cloth, or other suitable material, made to button around the neck, under the collar, and large enough to cover the head; to be worn at night and in inclement weather; and on each hip to have a horizontal slit covered with a flap, this for access to the revolver and ammunition. The coat to be lined throughout.

Cheerons and non-commissioned officers' stripes.—To be of white cloth piped with scarlet.

Trumpet cord.—Of white mohair with strand of scarlet. Guidon.—To be cut square, 3 feet 3 inches fly, and 2 feet 3 inches on lance; to be made of scarlet silk, trimmed with white silk fringe 1 1/4 inches wide; in the centre and on both sides of the guidon two crossed arrows; in the upper intersection the words (in semicircle) U. S. Scouts; the arrows to be made of white silk, held in place by a needle-work embroidery of appropriate width; letters to be embroidered, arrows 3 inches in length, letters 2 inches; in the lower intersection of the arrows there should be the letter of the troop and the name of the department to which it belongs; lance, same as prescribed for cavalry guidon, head and ferrule of nickel plate. This guidon will be used only on occasions of ceremony. There shall also be furnished to each troop a guidon similar in every respect to the foregoing, except that it shall be made of bunting and other suitable material; to be used to drill, marches, campaigns, and all other service other than occasions of ceremony. This guidon will be known as the "service guidon."

Dress coat.—Same as now prescribed for mounted men, with facings of white, piped with scarlet.

Houses.—The same as now provided for enlisted men of all arms.

Trousers.—The same as now provided for cavalry (except as prescribed above for non-commissioned officers' stripes).

Helmet.—Same as prescribed for mounted men; plume to be of white mohair with one strand of scarlet; plume to be long enough to reach six or eight inches below the edge of rear visor, of white horse-hair with four strands of scarlet; ornament in front to contain crossed arrows, in white metal. [Decision Sec. War, July 29, 90—5343 A. G. O., P. R. D., 1890.]

VII. ORDERS FOR COMMANDING OFFICERS.—Orders for commanding officers shall be selected daily from the guard, at guard mounting. The dignified duty of an orderly should be performed in a soldierly manner, and in uniform. The practice of making a daily detail stimulates soldierly competition, as the chance of such detail is renewed daily at guard mounting, and under this method the detail is regarded as purely military and in the interest of good administration. The unauthorized practice of detailing permanent orderlies has a tendency to establish a very objectionable connection between orderly duties proper and other employments not purely of a military character. This practice, therefore, is prohibited. [Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, July 9, 90—567-2300 A. G. O., P. R. D., 1890.]

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Aug. 6, 1890.

The abandonment of the post of Fort Crawford, Colo., is ordered to take place on September 15, proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The companies will take station as follows:  
Co. A, 10th Inf., Fort Leavenworth; Co. E, 10th Inf., Fort Lewis.

The Quartermaster's Department will take charge of the reservation and public buildings and all property remaining at the post upon the departure of the troops, and dispose thereof according to law.

#### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

##### Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 4, is granted Major Edward Hunter, J.-A. (S. O. 63, Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

##### Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G., is relieved from duty at the Hdqrs. Dept. Missouri, and will proceed to Washington and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for temporary duty in his office (S. O., Aug. 8, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hall, A. I. G., will inspect San Diego Bks. (S. O. 76, Aug. 5, D. Ariz.)

##### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Theodore E. True, A. Q. M., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M. of the department, relieving Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., who will comply with S. O. 170, A. G. O., assigning him to duty in New York City (S. O. 75, Aug. 2, D. Ariz.).

S. O. 164 is so amended to assign Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., to duty as depot and post Q. M. at Fort Leavenworth in addition to his duties in connection with construction (S. O., Aug. 8, H. Q. A.).

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., is relieved from duty as chief quartermaster, Div. Pacific and Dept. California, and will proceed to New York City and assume charge of the general depot of the Q. M. D. Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, A. Q. M. G., will be relieved from duty in the office of the Q. M. G., to take effect Sept. 20, and will then proceed to Philadelphia and assume charge of the general depot at that place, relieving Lieut.-Col. John G. Chandler, D. Q. M. G., who will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty as chief quartermaster of the Div. Pacific and Dept. California (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 16, is granted Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, D. Q. M. G. (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Weeks, D. Q. M. G., Chief Q. M. of the Department (S. O. 68, Aug. 9, D. Tex.).

##### Pay Department.

So much of S. O. 174 as directs Col. Rodney Smith, A. P. M. G., to pay the troops at Forts Niagara and Porter, N. Y., is revoked, and the payments will be made by Major A. E. Bates, paymr. (S. O. 187, Aug. 9, Div. A.).

Leave for 15 days, to take effect Aug. 12, is granted Col. W. A. Rueker, chief paymr. (S. O. 106, Aug. 9, Dept. M.).

The leave granted Major Geo. W. Baird, paymr., is extended ten days (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

It is announced for guidance that Major W. H. Eckels, paymr., entered upon duty in this Division July 21, with station at Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 190, Aug. 12, Div. A.).

The troops at Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., will be mustered for payment on Sept. 30 and monthly thereafter (S. O. 191, Aug. 13, Div. A.).

##### Medical Department.

The C. O. Fort Bliss will order Hospi. Steward

John A. Murray to report to the C. O. Camp Pena Colorado to accompany a detachment ordered to camp near Presidio Del Norte (S. O. 67, Aug. 6, D. Texas.)

Hospi. Steward August Herbst, retired from active service Aug. 12, enlisted Aug. 2, 1890, and was appointed hospital steward Feb. 4, 1891.

#### Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The use of the range at Creedmoor having been granted by the State of New York, small-arms practice of Willets Point during the current target year will be on this range (G. O. 7, Aug. 7, C. E.).

Leave for 25 days, commencing Aug. 6, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Joseph H. Willard, C. E. (S. O. 49, Aug. 8, C. E.).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., is extended 21 days on account of sickness (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Charles H. Clark, O. D., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 88, Aug. 4, D. Columbia.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, O. D., will proceed from Governor's Island to West Point Foundry, Lovell's Island and Fort Schuyler on public business connected with inspection of pneumatic dynamite guns (S. O., Aug. 8, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort McPherson will send an artillery sergeant to Fort Pickens to relieve Ord. Sergt. Thos. Henry, who will proceed to Fort Jackson, La. Upon the arrival at Fort Pickens of Ord. Sergt. N. Gathleny, the artillery sergeant will return to Fort McPherson (S. O. 185, Aug. 8, Div. A.).

#### Signal Corps.

It is announced that under the law the transportation of signal officers or parties, and their equipments, instruments, stores and supplies, when ordered by proper authority, for military purposes only, will, after June 30, 1890, be chargeable to the appropriations for Army transportation instead of to those of the Signal Service.

#### Chaplains.

The leave granted Post Chaplain Thos. W. Barry is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.).

#### THE LINE.

##### 1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqs., B. D. E., and G, Ft. Center, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, E., and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A and K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted Capt. Albert G. Forse (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.).

##### 2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; B, C, G, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, K, and M, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted Col. D. R. Clendenin (S. O. 64, Aug. 4, Div. F.).

##### 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert F. Brackett.

Hdqs., and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, H, I, and J, San Antonio, Tex.; C, Ft. Hinds, Tex.; E, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; K, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

At his own request, 2d Lieut. John T. Knight is transferred from Troop E to Troop I (S. O., Aug. 8, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Camp Pena Colorado will send Sergt. Gottlob Bigalsky, Troop E, to Fort Davis, for examination by a Board for position of ordnance sergeant (S. O. 66, Aug. 5, D. Tex.).

##### 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A, C, D, and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Major Henry E. Noyes will proceed to Boise Barracks and assume command (S. O. 88, Aug. 4, D. Columbia.).

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Floyd W. Harris is extended twenty days on account of sickness (S. O., Aug. 8, H. Q. A.).

Leave from Aug. 15 to include Oct. 5 is granted 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.).

##### 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D, Ft. Bull, Ind. T.; A and F, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

So soon as he shall have carried out special instructions in connection with the Cherokee Strip, 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Elliott and inspect all unserviceable property (S. O. 105, Aug. 9, Dept. M.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott (S. O. 59, Aug. 9, Div. M.).

##### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; E, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig is relieved from duty as A. A. G. of the District, and 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson, Adjt., is detailed instead (G. O. 1, Aug. 5, Dist. N. M.).

The C. O. Fort Lewis will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. Peter Moberg, Troop I (S. O. 104, Aug. 7, Dept. M.).

The C. O. Fort Myer will grant a furlough until Oct. 31 to Pvt. Henry Wohlfart, Troop B, whose antecedent service has been faithful. Pvt. Wohlfart will be discharged the Service on the date of the expiration of the furlough (S. O. 189, Aug. 11, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Myer will grant a furlough until Oct. 28 to Pvt. Gabriel Bender, Troop B, whose antecedent service is reported faithful. Pvt. Bender will be discharged the Service on the date of the expiration of the furlough (S. O. 189, Aug. 11, Div. A.).

##### 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G, and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Bull, Ind. T.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James D. Mann (S. O. 68, Aug. 9, Div. M.).

1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson is, at his own request, relieved from further duty at the University of Wooster, Wooster, O., and will join his troop (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

Leave until Aug. 28 is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Riley will grant a furlough to Oct. 28 to Corp. Freeman A. Fisher, Troop A (S. O. 106, Aug. 11, Dept. M.).

**5th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.**

Hdgra., A. B. C. D. and I. Ft. Meade, S. D.; H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E and K, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, Adj. Ft. Meade, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 98, Aug. 4, D. Dak.).

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles W. Farber (S. O. 60, Aug. 11, Div. M.).

**9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.**

Hdgra., B, E, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

On completion of his duties at the Bellevue Rifle Range, Capt. Jos. Garrard will return to Fort Niobrara (S. O. 58, Aug. 6, D. Platte.).

2d Lieut. P. A. Bettens is detailed to inspect Indian supplies at the Pine Ridge Agency (S. O. 58, Aug. 6, D. Platte.).

**10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.**

Hdgra., B, E, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; A, San Carlos, A. T.; D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Grant (S. O. 75, Aug. 2, D. Ariz.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. William T. Littebraut (S. O. 64, Aug. 4, Div. P.).

**1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.**

Hdgra., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; B, C, D, and E, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; F, Ft. Douglas, Utah; H, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2d Lieut. John L. Hayden is detailed for duty as range officer during the annual rifle competitions at Fort Niagara, vice 1st Lieut. David Price, relieved (S. O. 185, Aug. 8, Div. A.).

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. John A. Towers is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. Aug. 8, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett is detailed for duty as range officer during the annual rifle competitions at Fort Niagara, vice 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, relieved (S. O. 187, Aug. 9, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness is detailed J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton, vice 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, relieved (S. O. 190, Aug. 12, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Hamilton will grant a furlough from Sept. 6 to Dec. 5 to Corpl. William B. Peterson, Light Bat. K, whose antecedent service is reported faithful. Corpl. Peterson will be discharged the Service on the date of the expiration of the furlough (S. O. 192, Aug. 14, Div. A.).

A handsome roster of N. C. O.'s of the gallant 1st reaches us this week with the compliments of Sergt.-Major Muller. We note some veterans on the list, who served in New York Harbor in the days gone by and have been for many years a credit to the regiment.

**2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.**

Hdgra., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; I, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Fredt, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Me.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

2d Lieut. M. Gray Zalinski, Fort Trumbull, will proceed to Columbus Barracks and report to conduct recruits to Bats. E and L (S. O. 187, Aug. 9, Div. A.).

The leave for one month granted Capt. Frank C. Gragan is extended one month (S. O. 61, Aug. 13, Div. M.).

In accordance with G. O. 80, A. G. O., the C. O. Fort Trumbull, Conn., will grant a furlough until Sept. 12 to Corpl. James Donelson, Bat. L, whose antecedent service is reported faithful. Corpl. Donelson will be discharged the Service on the date of the expiration of the furlough (S. O. 187, Aug. 9, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Trumbull, Conn., will grant a furlough until Sept. 1 to Corpl. Stafford E. Squires, B. T. L, whose antecedent service is reported faithful. Corpl. Squires will be discharged the Service on the date of the expiration of the furlough (S. O. 189, Aug. 11, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Adams, R. I., will order Sergt. John R. Cashman, Bat. C, to proceed to Niantic, Conn., and report Aug. 18 to Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Watson, of the Conn. National Guard, to instruct the troops in camp in artillery drill during the encampment, from Aug. 18 to 23 (S. O. 191, Aug. 13, Div. A.).

**3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.**

Hdgra., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgra., C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

Leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis W. Wilcox (S. O., Aug. 8, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander (S. O., Aug. 8, H. Q. A.).

Capt. W. F. Stewart will inspect subsistence stores at St. Francis Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 190, Aug. 12, Div. A.).

The leave for seven days granted Capt. J. P. Story, Fort Monroe, is extended seven days (S. O. 191, Aug. 13, Div. A.).

**5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.**

Hdgra., B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; I and J, Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Leave for eight months, to take effect Sept. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Luigi Lomia (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. T. R. Adams, Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to Davids Island and report to conduct twenty-eight recruits to the Artillery School (S. O. 191, Aug. 13, Div. A.).

**1st Infantry, Colonel William E. Shafter.**

Hdgra., A, B, F, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; D, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Benicia Bks., Cal.; E, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

**2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**

Hdgra., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Capt. Augustus R. Egbert will report to Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, president Army Retiring Board at Omaha, for examination (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.).

**3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.**

Hdgra., A, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, and F, Ft. Meade, S. D.

**4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.**

Hdgra., D, E, G, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, and F, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. Carver Howland will proceed to Boise Barracks and report for duty (S. O. 88, Aug. 4, D. Columbia.).

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, recruiting officer (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.).

**5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.**

Hdgra., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen will return from San Antonio to Fort Davis (S. O. 67, Aug. 6, D. Tex.).

Leave for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect about Oct. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Kimball (S. O. 61, Aug. 13, Div. M.).

**6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.**

Hdgra., F, and G, New post at Newport, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; H, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

**7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.**

Hdgra., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut. A. J. Lasseigne, Sergt. Jas. Harrington, Pvt. H. Boyer, M. Landers, and G. Lether, Corpl. W. H. Millard, Pvt. J. Morrissey and C. Tillman, A, have qualified as sharpshooters.

**8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.**

Hdgra., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. W. A. Mercer is detailed to inspect Indian supplies at the Rosebud Agency (S. O. 56, Aug. 6, D. Platte.).

On completion of duty at the Bellevue Rifle Range, 2d Lieut. F. V. Krug will return to Fort Niobrara (S. O. 58, Aug. 6, D. Platte.).

**9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.**

Hdgra., B, C, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; H, Ft. Yuma, A. T.

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Brayton is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca and assigned to duty at San Diego Barracks (S. O. 75, Aug. 2, D. Ariz.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Miner is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

**10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.**

Hdgra., B, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G, Oklahoma, I. T.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Daniel F. Stiles is extended one month (S. O. 59, Aug. 9, Div. M.).

1st Lieut. William Paulding will repair to Davids Island, N. Y. H., for duty at that depot. This detail is made with a view to a tour of duty till Oct. 1, 1891 (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.).

**11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.**

Hdgra., A, B, D, E, G, and H, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Odon Gurovits, having completed his duties at Mount Grenna, will return to Madison Barracks, via Governor's Island (S. O. 189, Aug. 11, Div. A.).

The following transfers are made: Capt. William N. Sage, from Co. D to Co. I; Capt. William Hoffman, from Co. K to Co. B; Capt. Charles F. Roe, from Co. B to Co. K; Capt. Francis W. Mansfield, from Co. I to Co. D; 1st Lieut. George LeR. Brown, from Co. E to Co. B; 1st Lieut. William H. Wheeler, from Co. B to Co. I; 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, from Co. A to Co. E; 1st Lieut. Richard M. Blatchford, from Co. I to Co. A (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

**12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.**

Hdgra., E, G, and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; A, B, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; F, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.; C, Lower Brule Agency, S. D.

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., is placed in charge of the annual rifle competitions of the Div. of Atlantic and Dept. of East, and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and enter upon the duty (S. O. 189, Aug. 11, Div. A.).

The following transfers are made: Capt. John M. Norvell, from Co. G to Co. I; Capt. David J. Craigie, from Co. I to Co. G; Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, from Co. K to Co. A; Capt. George S. Wilson, from Co. A to Co. K (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.).

**13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.**

Hdgra., H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; G, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B, Camp at Guthrie, I. T.; C, Camp Wade, near Kingfisher, I. T.

**14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.**

Hdgra., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, a distinguished marksman, will report to the C. O. Camp at Monterey, Cal., as a competitor (S. O. 88, Aug. 4, D. Columbia.).

2d Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, A. D. C., will proceed to Spokane Falls on public business (S. O. 88, Aug. 4, D. Columbia.).

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. William Humphris, Co. C, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 88, July 31, D. Columbia.).

**15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.**

Hdgra., F, Ft. Buford, N. D.; C, Ft. Randall, S. D.; B, Ft. Felmata, N. D.; A and G, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; E and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Co. E and H will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and take station (S. O. 97, Aug. 2, D. Dak.).

Corpl. Albert D. Alexander, Co. K, Jackson Barracks, will be sent to Hot Springs to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Co. G, Mount Vernon Barracks, will send to the National Armory, Springfield, for repairs, five Springfield rifles (S. O. 191, Aug. 13, Div. A.).

The following transfers are made: Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, from Co. K to Co. D; Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, from Co. D to Co. K; 2d Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, from Co. D to Co. K; 2d Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, from Co. K to Co. D (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.).

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**

Hdgra., B, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, and F, Ft. De Chesea, Utah.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. John E. Baker, Band (S. O. 61, Aug. 13, Div. M.).

**17th Infantry, Colonel Henry E. Mizner.**

Hdgra., A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

2d Lieut. C. H. Muir, Sergts. C. McCaffery, A, and A. Orlich, K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

**18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.**

Hdgra., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Hdgra., A, G, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and E, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.; F, Ft. Porter, N. Y.

In accordance with G. O. 76, the enlisted men of Cos. I and K are variously transferred. The privates assigned to Co. E, and non-commissioned officers attached, will be sent to Fort Brady under command of Capt. E. H. Liscum, who, upon arrival, will be attached to Co. E. Capt. George F. Towle is attached to Co. F, at Fort Porter, for duty, to take effect upon the distribution of Co. K. Capt. Richard Vance will proceed to Fort Wayne and report to the C. O. thereof for duty (S. O. 186, Aug. 8, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson will be relieved from duty at Davids Island, N. Y. H., by the Supt. Recruiting Service, and will then proceed to join his company (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Brady will grant a furlough for three months to Musician Wesley Bard, Co. E, whose antecedent service is reported faithful. Musician Bard will be discharged the Service on the date of the expiration of the furlough (S. O. 191, Aug. 13, Div. A.).

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

Hdgra., A, B, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F, Camp Poplar River, Mont.

Leave for four months, to take effect upon the completion of his duties in connection with rifle competitions, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles Gerhardt (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.).

**21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**

Hdgra., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. John S. Poland, Fort Sidney, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 55, Aug. 2, D. Platte.).

The leave for one month granted Lieut.-Col. John S. Poland is extended one month (S. O. 58, Aug. 9, Div. M.).

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Willis Wittich (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.).

1st Sergt. Christian De Oilbor, Co. G, Fort Sidney, is transferred as a private to the 1st Inf. (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.).

Pvt. F. Bullock, H, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

In announcing to his regiment the death of Capt. Haughey, 21st Inf., Gen. Morrow says: "Capt. Haughey came to the plains in 1866 and except for the two years he was on the recruiting detail had nothing but frontier service in the twenty-four years. In this time the records of his regiment show him to have been five times in serious engagements with Indians; Wyoming, Dakota, Montana, Arizona, and Washington were all witnesses of this officer's campaigning and of his arduous and dangerous service faithfully and honorably performed. But honorable and distinguished as was Capt. Haughey's record as a soldier, he will probably be longest remembered by his brother officers for those personal and social qualities which made him a valuable friend, a genial companion, and a most amiable gentleman. He was a gentleman in the widest and best sense of that term. Scrupulously regarding the rights and feelings of others, he exacted but little personal deference in return. His habitual mood was that of taciturnity, always preferring to be a listener rather than a talker. He was quite capable, however, when occasion required, of animated and discursive conversation, in which he clothed his ideas in perspicuous and forcible words woven into harmonious sentences. He was earnest and sincere in all the relations of life. As husband, neighbor, and friend he was gentle, kind, forbearing, and conciliating; as an officer he was true and loyal, his fealty being like that of the knight for his liege; as a company commander he was just, generous, and considerate. In the death of Capt. Haughey the regiment and the Army have lost a brave officer, one whose only foes were those of his country. The regimental commander feels Capt. Haughey's death as a personal bereavement."

In Regimental Orders 33, of Aug. 7, Gen. Morrow says: "By reason of the promotion of, and at his own request, 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich is relieved from the duties of Regimental Adjutant. Upon this enforced severance of the official and confidential relations which have subsisted for the last three years between himself and Capt. Wittich, the Regimental Commander gladly embraces the opportunity to compliment him on the very able, courteous, and thorough manner in which he has performed all the duties of his important and responsible position. The official and personal relations which have existed between the Colonel and the Regimental Adjutant have been open, frank, and unreserved, and it gives the former officer great pleasure to be able to say that he has found in the latter a sincere, faithful, and ready co-adjutor in everything that pertained to the discipline, efficiency, and morale of the regiment. Two features of Capt. Wittich's administration as Adjutant seem to the Colonel to deserve special notice and commendation. First, the very agreeable and polite assistance which he has given to the public social entertainments of the garrison; and secondly, the satisfactory and intelligent administration of affairs connected with the Regimental Band. A considerable portion of the credit for the high standard of the Band in its personnel and its artistic proficiency may justly be ascribed to Capt. Wittich without in the slightest degree detracting from what is due to the fidelity, industry, and high capability of its leader. 1st Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow is appointed Regimental Adjutant."

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.**  
Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E., and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; G. Ft. Totten, N. D.; I. Ft. Buford, N. D.  
A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. Newton A. Way, Co. E (S. O. 97, Aug. 2, D. Dak.)

**23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.**  
Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E., and H. San Antonio, Tex.; I. C. D. and G. Ft. Davis, Tex.

The leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 60, Aug. 11, Div. M.)

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**  
Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E., and H. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I. B. E. and H. Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C. and G. San Carlos, Ariz.

2d Lieut. John Little is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Grant (S. O. 75, Aug. 2, D. Ariz.).  
Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect about Sept. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. John Little (S. O. 63, Aug. 2, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. B. W. Hovey is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bayard, relieving 1st Lieut. J. J. Brereton, Adj. (S. O. 76, Aug. 5, D. Ariz.)

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**  
Hdqs., G. and H. Ft. Misonia, Mont.; I. B. C. E. and F. Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A. and D. Ft. Custer, Mont.

(For Late Army Orders see page 948.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending August 9, 1890.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael R. Morgan, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence with the rank of Colonel, July 14, 1890, vice Du Barry, appointed Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Major Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, July 14, 1890, vice Morgan, promoted.

Captain William H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, July 14, 1890, vice Sullivan, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Melville A. Cochran, 5th Infantry, to be Colonel 6th Infantry, July 14, 1890, vice McCook, appointed Brigadier-General.

Major William L. Kellogg, 19th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Infantry, July 14, 1890, vice Cochran, promoted to the 6th Infantry.

Captain Edwin M. Coates, 4th Infantry, to be Major 19th Infantry, July 14, 1890, vice Kellogg, promoted to the 5th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Rufus F. Brown, Regimental Quartermaster 4th Infantry, to be Captain, July 14, 1890, vice Coates, promoted to the 19th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Joseph F. Huston, 20th Infantry, to be Captain, July 15, 1890, vice Manley, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Orlando L. Wieting, 23d Infantry, to be Captain, July 15, 1890, vice Stillé, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Willis Wittich, Regimental Adjutant 21st Infantry, to be Captain, July 15, 1890, vice Haughey, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, to be Captain, July 22, 1890, vice McDougall, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Rowland G. Hill, 20th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 15, 1890, vice Huston, promoted.

2d Lieutenant William H. Allaire, 23d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 15, 1890, vice Wieting, promoted.

2d Lieutenant James D. Mann, 7th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 22, 1890, vice Varnum, promoted.  
To be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain, after five years' service, in accordance with the act of June 23, 1874.

Assistant Surgeon Francis J. Ives, July 25, 1890.

#### CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, resigned his commission as 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, only, July 28, 1890.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Post of San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 6. Detail: Major Samuel B. M. Young, 3d Cav.; Capt. Richard I. Bakridge and Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. George A. Drew, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward B. Pratt, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. J. Rosier Clagett and 2d Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse and Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 68, Aug. 5, D. Tex.).

At Fort Elliott, Tex., Aug. 20. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James Biddle, 5th Cav.; Major H. C. Cook and Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav.; Chaplain C. C. Pierce; 2d Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. P. Vestal, 5th Cav.; and Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 108, Aug. 11, Dept. M.).

At Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 18. Detail: Capt. James O'Hara and George A. Thurston, 1st Lieut. Wilbur Lovelidge and John R. Williams, 2d Lieut. Peyton C. March, Archibald Campbell, and Henry C. Davis, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 102, Aug. 14, Div. A.)

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Samuel Owenshine, Capt. James Henton, and 2d Lieut. James K. Thompson, 23d Inf., will convene at Fort Davis, Tex., Aug. 11, to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Gottlob Bigalsky, Troop E, 3d Cav., for appointment as ordnance sergeant (S. O. 60, Aug. 5, D. Tex.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. F. E. Lacey and S. H. Lincoln and 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf., will meet at Fort Crawford, Ohio, for the purpose of enumerating all the buildings and improvements on the military reservation and appraising the value (S. O. 103, Aug. 6, Dept. M.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. J. P. Schindler and 2d Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., will meet at Fort Gibson, I. T., to enumerate all the buildings and improvements on the military reservation and appraise the value (S. O. 108, Aug. 6, Dept. M.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major H. C. Cook and Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf., and Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., will meet at Fort Elliott, Tex., for the purpose of enumerating all the buildings and improvements on the military reservation and appraising the value (S. O. 108, Aug. 6, Dept. M.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf.; Capt. P. R. Brown, Asst. Surg.; and Capt. J. S. Bishop, 13th Inf., will meet at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., to enumerate all the buildings and improvements on the military reservation and appraise the value (S. O. 103, Aug. 5, Dept. M.).

#### Retirements of Enlisted Men.

1st Sergt. Bernard Lavery, Co. A, 6th Inf., Aug. 9, 1890.  
Hospital Steward August Herbst, Aug. 13, 1890.

**Small Arms Firing Decision.**—The Major-General Commanding the Army, decides as follows, in reference to paragraphs 328, 327, 326 and 505, (2d clause), Small Arms Firing Regulations: At the first "Halt" on the advance, the adjustment of the sights and the loading of the rifle or carbine will begin immediately after the first note of the signal "Commence Firing." Rifles or carbines which are loaded at the sounding of the last note of the signal "Cease Firing," at this and all subsequent halts, will remain loaded, but no piece shall be reloaded at this or any subsequent halt after the sounding of this note. Nor shall any piece be reloaded or the sight adjusted during the actual run from one halt to another. At the second and all subsequent halts, the sights will be adjusted and the rifles or carbines loaded (if then unloaded) immediately after the signal "Halt," but, as is prescribed for the first halt, the signal "Commence Firing" will in all cases immediately follow the signal "Halt." (Letter, A. G. O., Aug. 7, 1890.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

A St. Louis despatch of Aug. 11 says: "Four companies from Little Rock and Fort Reno are en route to the Chickasaw Nation to be distributed at the various polling places on election day, Aug. 18. Gen. Merritt has sent Capt. Babcock, 5th Cav., to the scene of the expected trouble, and that officer does not think any difficulty will occur now it is known that troops will be on the ground."

##### Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A St. Paul despatch says: "E. T. Leclair, of the Baltimore Packing Company, is in St. Paul, and asking for Government protection against the American and Canadian Indians gathered at Garden Island, Lake of the Woods. Mr. Leclair also telegraphed to Secretary Noble asking for military assistance, and it is expected General Ruger will be ordered to send a detachment of the 3d Infantry to the scene. If the outbreak comes, as feared, the fishing plant and the people operating it will be completely at the mercy of the Indians, who can commit their depredations and escape to the woods."

##### Dept. of Arizona.

Gov. Prince, of New Mexico, telegraphed this week to Washington as to the interference with railroad officials by "White Caps" and earnestly recommends that the War Department establish camps of troops between Los Vegas and Lamy.

#### RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1890.

**Cavalry Competitions.**—(Dakota and Platte.)—The competitions (at Bellevue) closed, Aug. 6, with carbine team as follows:

|   | Known | Skir- |      |
|---|-------|-------|------|
|   | Dist. | ish.  | Tot. |
| 1st Lt. E. F. Ladd, 9th Cav.....            | 312   | 292   | 514  |
| 1st Lt. H. H. Wright, 9th Cav.....          | 307   | 183   | 490  |
| 1st Sgt. J. F. Jackson, Co. G, 9th Cav..... | 307   | 182   | 489  |
| Corpl. M. Tolier, Co. D, 9th Cav.....       | 326   | 161   | 487  |
| 2d Lt. J. C. Byron, 8th Cav.....            | 312   | 170   | 482  |
| 2d Lt. E. C. Brooks, 8th Cav.....           | 297   | 183   | 480  |
| Sgt. C. Karsten, Co. D, 1st Cav.....        | 300   | 178   | 478  |
| Pvt. S. H. Thomas, Co. A, 9th Cav.....      | 290   | 175   | 474  |
| Sgt. L. F. Plummer, Co. H, 8th Cav.....     | 308   | 166   | 474  |
| Pvt. J. L. F. Thrapp, Co. G, 8th Cav.....   | 310   | 164   | 474  |
| Total for first 12 men.....                 |       |       | 4842 |
| Total for first 12 men 1889.....            |       |       | 4600 |

Gain over 1889..... 242

**Cavalry Competitions.**—(East, Texas and Missouri.)—The competitions closed at Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 7, with team as follows:

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Sergt. Taylor, E. 5th Cav.....        | 562 |
| Corpl. Hall, 5th Cav.....             | 536 |
| Corpl. Hoke, B. 5th Cav.....          | 534 |
| Corpl. Coop, L. 5th Cav.....          | 533 |
| Sergt. Cullen, H. 5th Cav.....        | 533 |
| Corpl. Howard, I. 7th Cav.....        | 516 |
| Corpl. Harrod, I. 5th Cav.....        | 506 |
| 1st Sergt. Rosenberry, G. 3d Cav..... | 503 |
| Pvt. Stewart, I. 6th Cav.....         | 503 |
| Bl'ksmith Wey, K. 7th Cav.....        | 496 |

The revolver match resulted as follows:

|                                   | Score in    | Hits in | Mean   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|
|                                   | Dism'd      | M't'd   | of per |
|                                   | 25 & 50 Yds | 4 runs  | cent.  |
| Sgt. Waffensmith, A, 5th Cav..... | 81          | 12      | 70.5   |
| Corpl. Nelson, L. 3d Cav.....     | 91          | 10      | 70.5   |
| Sergt. Taylor, E. 5th Cav.....    | 90          | 10      | 70     |
| Sergt. Andrews, L. 3d Cav.....    | 89          | 10      | 68.5   |
| Corpl. Hoke, B. 5th Cav.....      | 87          | 9       | 66     |
| Sergt. Cullen, H. 5th Cav.....    | 86          | 9       | 65.5   |
| Corpl. Corp, L. 5th Cav.....      | 87          | 8       | 65.5   |
| Pvt. Mitchell, G. 5th Cav.....    | 82          | 8       | 61     |
| Pvt. Kohlert, M. 7th Cav.....     | 78          | 8       | 59     |
| Lieut. Thayer, 3d Cav.....        | 85          | 7*      | 57.5   |

\* (1 penalty.)

**Division of the Atlantic.**—The competitors arrived Aug. 14, and preliminary practice begins Aug. 18. The personnel is as follows: Officer in charge—1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Infantry, aide-de-camp; 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, R. Q. M., 4th Art.; statistical officer; 1st Lieut. R. M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Charles A. Bennett, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf.; Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art.; John D. Barrette, 3d Art.; William Weigel, 11th Inf.; John L. Hayden, 1st Art.; Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf.; Charles F. Parker, 2d Art.; Charles P. Russ, 11th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 1st Art., range officers. Competitors—Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. C. L. Potter, C. of E.; 2d Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William G. Haas, 1st Art., and 69 enlisted men; also four distinguished marksmen, Sergts. Doolan, Kelly and Richardson, and Privates Gormley.

**Div. Pacific.**—1st Sergt. Edward A. Hudson and Sergt. Cady Robertson, Co. H, 14th Infantry, distinguished marksmen, will report to the C. O. Camp of Instruction, Monterey, Cal., as competitors for places on the Army rifle team.

**Dept. Columbia.**—The competitions closed amid great enthusiasm, the following being the team, with scores:

|   | Known | Skir- |      |
|---|-------|-------|------|
|   | Dist. | ish.  | Tot. |
| Corpl. G. A. Denmore, K. 4th Inf.....     | 332   | 239   | 571  |
| Corpl. F. D. Powell, D. 14th Inf.....     | 325   | 230   | 555  |
| Sgt. H. L. Smallwood, I. 4th Inf.....     | 323   | 221   | 544  |
| Sgt. Wm. Humphria, C. 14th Inf.....       | 322   | 217   | 539  |
| 1st Sgt. E. G. Ebers, C. 4th Inf.....     | 325   | 201   | 526  |
| Sgt. John H. White, D. 4th Inf.....       | 317   | 208   | 525  |
| Sgt. Allan C. Austin, E. 4th Inf.....     | 320   | 201   | 521  |
| Corpl. Jas. H. Vanscoike, B. 4th Inf..... | 324   | 192   | 516  |
| Sgt. Jas. G. Harbord, A. 4th Inf.....     | 318   | 192   | 510  |
| Corpl. L. Foerster, H. 14th Inf.....      | 311   | 195   | 506  |

**Dept. Platte.**—The competitions closed Aug. 7, with the following result:

|   | Known | Skir- |      |
|---|-------|-------|------|
|   | Dist. | ish.  | Tot. |
| 1st Sgt. A. Saladin, I. 8th Inf.....    | 338   | 222   | 560  |
| 2d Lt. Chas. H. Cochran, 7th Inf.....   | 321   | 203   | 524  |
| 2d Lt. Chas. H. Muir, 17th Inf.....     | 326   | 198   | 524  |
| Sgt. Wm. Evans, G. 16th Inf.....        | 333   | 190   | 523  |
| Sgt. Jas. W. Davis, B. 16th Inf.....    | 315   | 206   | 521  |
| Artificer Jas. Blaxer, H. 16th Inf..... | 322   | 198   | 520  |
| Corpl. P. B. Spencer, E. 17th Inf.....  | 306   | 184   | 520  |
| Sgt. Edmund Gerber, F. 21st Inf.....    | 309   | 206   | 515  |
| Corpl. R. N. Davidson, F. 8th Inf.....  | 318   | 197   | 515  |
| Sgt. Wm. M. Morrow, F. 17th Inf.....    | 317   | 194   | 511  |

Gen. Brooke on Aug. 9 announced with due ceremony the successful competitors, Capt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Infantry, captains the team at the Division competition at Camp Douglas, Wis.

The team leaves, Aug. 17, for Fort Douglas, Wis., to compete in the Division of Missouri team. The award of medals to the successful marksmen was made with due ceremony at the Bellevue range by Brig.-Gen. Brooke on Aug. 8.

A camp gossip writes: Lieut. Henry Wright, "Light Horse Harry" he is called at the range, declares when it comes to the revolver competition he will score the highest percentage. Lieut. Grote Hutcheson is the most industrious officer in the camp. He has to score while the other fellows shoot. Capt. Duncan, 21st Inf., commissioned to take charge of the department rifle team, is keeping a sharp lookout over the leaders. Capt. Duncan, by the way, is the son of that distinguished officer, General Duncan. Lieut. Parke, 21st Inf., talks of his rapid transit project at all times. Lieut. Palmer, 21st Inf., and Lieut. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., talk and talk of cushion caroms and masse shots. Major Benham cannot do too much to entertain visitors from Omaha. In his quarters everyone feels at home.

**Dept. Missouri.**—The team is as follows:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Corpl. J. Laver, H. 6th Inf.....                | 547 |
| Sergt. W. Cornwell, F. 13th Inf.....            | 528 |
| Sergt. W. B. Lewis, K. 13th Inf.....            | 523 |
| Sergt. A. Sholes, K. 7th Inf.....               | 507 |
| Corpl. J. Trieb, E. 7th Inf.....                | 503 |
| Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, 6th Inf.....             | 502 |
| Sergt. H. Laskowsky, C. 13th Inf.....           | 498 |
| Musician J. Eretzoh, H. 17th Inf.....           | 485 |
| Pvt. George Smith, D. 7th Inf.....              | 484 |
| Corpl. J. Romayne, F. 10th Inf.....             | 480 |
| Alternate Corpl. D. J. Taylor, A. 10th Inf..... | 478 |
| 1st Sergt. E. Campbell, E. 10th Inf.....        | 475 |

**Dept. Dakota.**—The competitions (at Fort Snelling) ended Aug. 13, giving the following team:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Pvt. John Gordon, 25th Inf.....         | 582 |
| Sergt. B. Merwin, E. 15th Inf.....      | 525 |
| Sergt. J. Quinn, C. 20th Inf.....       | 520 |
| Pvt. N. H. Schweinhart, E. 22d Inf..... | 509 |
| Corpl. F. Boyle, F. 20th Inf.....       | 506 |
| Lieut. F. B. McCoy, 3d Inf.....         | 498 |
| Corpl. S. J. Irish, H. 3d Inf.....      | 493 |
| Corpl. C. Lang, D. 13th Inf.....        | 491 |
| Lieut. E. O. U. Ord, 23d Inf.....       | 489 |
| Corpl. C. Bock, 3d Inf.....             | 488 |

**Dept. Arizona.**—The competitions closed at Fort Bayard Aug. 8, the following being the team:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Sergt. Wm. Gleason, I. 10th Inf.....    | 529 |
| Pvt. Hartsell Gerrard, K. 9th Inf.....  | 520 |
| Sergt. Benj. Brown, C. 24th Inf.....    | 518 |
| Corpl. F. T. Ogburn, I. 9th Inf.....    | 508 |
| 2d Lieut. F. de W. Ramsey, 9th Inf..... | 502 |
| Pvt. Otto Hermann, D. 9th Inf.....      | 501 |
| Pvt. Edw. O'Flaherty, B. 10th Inf.....  | 500 |
| 1st Lieut. T. S. McCaleb, 9th Inf.....  | 504 |
| Q. M. Sergt. Arthur Fern, 9th Inf.....  | 500 |
| Sergt. Wm. Wilkes, F. 21st Inf.....     | 504 |

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

AUGUST 12, 1890.

In the intervals between drilling and dancing, few and far between at present, preparations are being made for the color line entertainment, the date of which will be about Aug. 26, it is now thought.

As instruction in astronomy has begun, clear evenings are devoted to this study.

The hop last evening was very well attended.

The number of visitors seems to be steadily increasing. Miss Butler is a guest of Mrs. Broughton; Miss Kaim, of Chicago, is visiting Miss Reynolds; Miss Nellie Sharp, who has lately returned from Fort Leavenworth, is a guest of Mrs. Johnston; Mrs. and Miss Haakins, returned to the post yesterday from a long visit. The wife of Captain J. G. D. Knight, Engineers, is visiting Miss Newman. The daughter of Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., has been a recent guest of Mrs. Hunter. The Nicaraguan Minister and Madame Guzman arrived at the post on Saturday, and are guests at the hotel. A salute was fired in honor of Dr. Guzman yesterday morning. The wife of Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., and the widow and daughter of Major Edson, Ordnance, are among other Army people staying at the hotel.

Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., has been relieved from duty in the Department of Tactics.

In accordance with an order recently issued, there will be no roll call after tattoo hereafter. Cadets will report their return at the guard tents while tattoo is being beaten.

Work at the new gymnasium is going steadily on. The foundation of the building has been laid.

Beginning south of the new hospital, the wooden fences in front of the quarters along the line have been renewed. The appearance of the south end of the post is much improved thereby.

A delightful oyster tea was given by Miss Reynolds, for her guest, Miss Kaim, last Thursday evening. About ten young ladies and an equal number of cadets were present, by whom the evening was thoroughly enjoyed.

The concert given last Thursday evening was probably the largest of the summer. Among the selections were: "Waltz," "Souvenir-tri," by Waldteufel, and selections from "Norma," Bellini.

Among recent visitors since the above was written have been: Lieut.-Col. R. H. Jackson, 4th Art.; Major C. W. Raymond, Engrs.; Lieut. G. J. Fiebert, Engrs., and Capt. R. K. Roberts, 8th Art.

## THE HEAT AT FORT MOJAVE, ARIZONA.

The following correspondence explains itself:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 8, 1890.

Lieut. William G. Elliot, 9th U. S. Infantry:

MY DEAR SIR: Remembering our conversation about the heat and peculiarities of Mojave, will you please write me a letter in short phrases itemizing as it were your recollections as you did when talking at my office. I wish to preserve some of the facts about excessive heat and illustrations of it: as for example, how soon water disappears by evaporation. How high is the temperature? Can an egg be cooked in the sun? Can beef be kept fresh half a day? What is the usual process of preserving fresh meat? and all sorts of facts you can think of.

With your permission, I will publish it as yours.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) BASIL NORRIS, Colonel,  
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZONA, July 25, 1890.  
Dr. Basil Norris, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: In response to request of Lieut. Wm. Geo. Elliot, 9th Inf., received yesterday, I submit to you the following in regard to Mojave:

Water is kept in casks made by Mojave Indians and holding about 4 gallons. These casks are covered with grain sacks, top left open, hung to catch the breeze and kept wet outside. The 4 gallons of water thus treated will disappear by evaporation in about 30 hours.

On the 2d and 28th of July, 1890, and on the 23d of July, 1890, registered 120 degs. Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U. S. A., informs me that this is the highest temperature ever recorded under these conditions in the United States; Yuma and McDowell come next each at 119 degs. Beef killed at 4 o'clock, P. M., will keep till the following noon, issue is made at sunrise and the whole cooked same morning to preserve it.

JULY 26.

Yesterday I experimented with two fresh laid eggs. One was exposed to the sun all day, and when broken showed a part of the white cooked. The other was broken in a saucer at noon and exposed to the sun for six hours. The white lost all its water and the yolk nearly all, but it dried out rather than cooked. The maximum temperature yesterday was 114 degs. Iron rods exposed to the sun will blister the hand. Water from the pipes that are just below surface of parade ground will scald delicate skin. Exceptionally hot nights I reduce the temperature by attaching a spray to garden hose and arranging it so that the water falls 6 or 8 feet to the floor by my bed. Bed bugs, so common at many Arizona posts, are unknown here.

There are no mosquitoes and few flies at this season. Personally speaking, I have lost 19 pounds since hot weather began with health and appetite good. Present weight 130. My experience is a common one. I enclose copy of your letter to Mr. Elliot.

I am, sir, etc., very respectfully,

MARK L. HENNEY, 2d Lieut., 9th Inf.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT DAVIS, TEX.

THE first theatrical performance at this post was given August 4. On account of the increase of the garrison, it was necessary to give up the barracks, used heretofore, and transfer all property and material to another site. The entire company have worked hard, and deserve much credit for the very neat and well-appointed theatre they now have. An excellent programme was rendered, and fully 200 people assembled to witness the opening. Serat. Beyer, Co. D, 23d Inf., deserves much credit for his excellent make-up and acting. Pvt. Walters, of Co. I, 5th Inf., was very good. De Mont, of Co. K, was very good on the flying rings, as was Cummins. Serat. Beyer, in his comic recitation, was first rate. The sketch "Resuscitated" was very well done. The slack wire performance of De Mont and Beckman was good. Also the song and dances. The rest of the programme was well carried out. After the performance a pleasant hop was given.

Cos. I and K are wondering what is to become of them under the new order. A large number have applied for discharge.

Lieut. Bowen left Aug. 5 for Camp Douglas on Division competition, and from there goes on recruiting duty. Our canteen is in a good condition and doing well.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE battalion of troops from Clark, commanded by Major Brady, 18th Inf., in camp on the Nueces River, has returned, and all were glad to be back again. The officers' club here undoubtedly furnishes its full share of discussions on the recent radical changes. A good many lengthy, if not learned, dissertations are heard on the disbanding of I and K companies and L and M troops.

The Texas Immigration Committee may not like to have it known, but at Fort Clark and Brackettville no fresh vegetables whatever are to be had. We have had to go back to the Commissary for canned vegetables. The season is too dry.

The much talked of railroad which was to connect us with Spofford Junction has been abandoned, after having completed the grading. Some money and experience have been lost in consequence of the failure.

The post canteen is doing very well, in spite of having ceased to sell beer. One evening, at 9 o'clock, 20 gallons of ice cream had been sold, besides the soda water, milk shakes and lemonade.

## FORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

On Friday, July 25, about 250 of the representative people of Fort Townsend, and Captain and Mrs. Bainbridge, Lieutenant and Mrs. Kimball and Dr. and Mrs. Worthington, from the fort, responded to the invitation of the commander of the Corwin and attended a reception on board. Captain Hooper, commanding, is a man of middle age, fine looking, dignified, courtly, gentlemanly and affable and looks every inch an officer and sailor. He is a general favorite on the Pacific coast and especially on Puget Sound. There is likely to be a change of vessels here very soon and every one here is loud in the expression of the hope that Captain Hooper and his officers will have this post as a permanent station.

On Thursday last Captain and Mrs. Bainbridge gave a very enjoyable dinner party at their home. Those invited were Captain Hooper, commanding steamer Corwin, Lieut. Dumett, Chief Engineer Jeffreys, and Lieutenant and Mrs. W. A. Kimball, 14th Inf.

Mr. Charles Warren, son of Captain C. H. Warren, 14th Inf., visited the post this week; and Miss Ethel Warren, daughter of Captain Warren, has been visiting the family of Dr. Worthington.

Lieut. J. P. O'Neil, 14th Inf., commanding the Olympic military expedition, has reached the western side of the divide.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE Kansas City Times says:

CAPTAINS POPE and Whipple and Lieut. Torrey, post quartermaster, have gone to Fort Riley to inspect the water system. Congratulations are due Lieut. Almy, 5th Cavalry, upon arrival of daughter No. 2. Both mother and child are doing well.

Captains Pope and Whipple and Lieut. Torrey returned from Fort Riley Aug. 6.

Lieut. Wheeler, 1st Art., called on his classmate, Lieut.

Leahman, 20th Inf., Aug. 7. Lieut. Wheeler is a son of General Manager Wheeler, of the Santa Fe. To enable him to accept the position of regimental quartermaster, Lieut. Alshire, 1st Cavalry, secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School, has asked to be relieved.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

LIEUTENANT RUMBOUGH has returned from a visit to the City of Mexico, where he accompanied his wife and the family of General D. S. Stanley.

W. C. Bruce, chief clerk for Col. James P. Martin, A. A. G., Department of Texas, has deserted, leaving behind him two checks for \$100 each, to which he forged the name of Col. Martin, his commanding officer and friend. Upon both he obtained the cash. It is supposed he has gone to Mexico. About six months ago Colonel Martin, regarding Bruce as a very efficient clerk, secured his transfer from Fort Leavenworth to San Antonio, promoting him to the chief clerkship of his office.

## COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Sergt. N. E. Hunter, tried for allowing a prisoner to escape, etc., and acquitted. Gen. Brooke says: "The findings and acquittal are disapproved. The reviewing authority is unable to understand on what ground the court bases its action. The evidence clearly shows great carelessness and neglect on the part of the sergeant, both in the care of prisoners and the manner in which sentinels performed their duties in his presence."

In the case of Ord. Sergt. August Lange, Fort Douglas, tried for engaging in a brutal and violent personal encounter with Sergt.-Major D. A. H. Kohlster, 16th Inf., in a public place and in the presence of enlisted men, Gen. Brooke says: "The proceedings are approved, except the action of the court in admitting the testimony of the wife of the accused in defence, which being illegal (see 1, Greenleaf, par. 334, n) is disapproved. The findings and acquittal are approved."

In the case of Sergt.-Major Kohlster, 16th Inf., tried similarly for fighting with Ord. Sergt. Lange, Gen. Brooke approves the acquittal.

## THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardt.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns (flagship), Captain W. S. Schley. Left New York on the afternoon of Aug. 9, with the President, Secretaries Noble and Ruek and Private Secretary Halford for Boston, Mass., to take part in the ceremonies attending the 24th national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Arrived at Nantucket Aug. 10. Left the next morning and arrived at Boston in the afternoon of Aug. 11. Sailed for New York Aug. 14, to receive the remains of the late Capt. Ericsson, and will sail for Sweden Aug. 23.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Sailed from New York Aug. 9 and arrived at Boston Aug. 10.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Boston Aug. 9, from Bar Harbor.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Same as Dolphin.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At New York.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Left New York August 9, and arrived at Boston August 11.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. Left New York Aug. 9, and arrived at Boston Aug. 10.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At Navy-yard, New York.

## South Atlantic Station.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. E. Snow. At New York. Will sail in a few days for the South Atlantic Station.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown. Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remey. At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

INOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Sailed from Honolulu July 12, for Samoa.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. Under orders to proceed to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Is probably now in that port.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Felix McCurley. At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Will soon return to San Francisco.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap. Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. O. Taylor. En route for Asiatic Station. Arrived at Amoy, China, July 23, as per cable.

MONOQAOY, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Left Shanghai, China, July 5, and arrived at Newchwang July 9. Left July 11 for Taku and Chefoo. The Hon. Chas. Denby, Minister to China, and his Secretary of Legation will disembark at Taku. The vessel will then proceed to Shanghai.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Yokohama, Japan, July 16.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Thos. S. Phelps, temporarily commanding. Arrived at Kobe July 6.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Arrived at Chemulpo June 4 and was in that port July 16.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns Comdr. B. P. Lamberton.

Sailed from Plymouth, England, Aug. 6, for home.

Address mail to care Navy-yard, N. Y.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 9 for summer cruise. Arrived at Plymouth, England, Aug. 1. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. At Navy-yard, New York.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Is being fitted out as an apprentice training ship.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. O. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. At present at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Captain O. F. Stanton. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

## On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), Commodore James H. Gillis, Captain Allen V. Reed, 14 guns. At Hampton Roads, Va. Mail for this ship should be addressed to Fort Monroe, Va.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy) Commander Henry Glass. On her summer cruise. Every second Saturday will be spent at New London, Ct., where mails should be sent. Ship will return to Naval Academy Aug. 29. Arrived at Newport July 18; sailed July 21.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. Sailed from Newport, August 8, for Boston to participate in ceremonies attending the encampment of the G. A. R. Anchored at Woods Holl on the 9th, and arrived at Boston Aug. 10.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. Arrived at Boston, from Bar Harbor, Aug. 12, with the Vice President, Secretary of the Navy and Gen. Sherman on board, and at Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 14.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. G. A. Converse. Preparing for sea at Navy-yard, New York. Went into commission July 8, to be assigned to South Atlantic Station.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several Navy-yards. Left New York Aug. 9, and arrived at Boston next day.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gathings), Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. Arrived at Detroit August 3. Expected to leave Detroit Aug. 14, for Port Huron and Mackinaw.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Albert Kautz. At Navy-yard, New York. Repairs will be completed about Aug. 10, when she will be assigned to the South Atlantic Station as the flagship of Acting Rear Admiral W. P. McCann.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. O. Reiter. Left Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 12 for the coast of Salvador and Guatemala. At San Jose, Guatemala, Aug. 1.

THEETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Left Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 12 for the coast of Salvador and Guatemala. Arrived at San Jose, Guatemala, July 29. Mail address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VESUVIUS, dynamite cruiser, Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder comdg. At New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. R. F. Bradford. At Navy-yard, New York, preparing for service as the flagship of the North Atlantic Station.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. On her summer cruise. Till July 25 send letters to care of the United States Consul, Southampton, England. Till August 12 send letters to care U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal. Letters cannot reach the ship at Madeira. Put Nautical Schoolship Saratoga on all letters. The postage is 5 cents a half ounce. A cable announces the Saratoga on July 9 at Southampton, England.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. Commander Crowninshield, in a letter written at Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, August 7, says: "Had a very pleasant passage of twenty-four and one-half days from Madeira. All well. I propose to remain at Mount Desert for ten or twelve days, and then proceed along the coast via Penobscot Bay to Portland. On the whole, the cruise has been a very satisfactory one. The boys made very good progress in their practical seamanship and navigation. The St. Mary's will probably arrive at New York about the middle of September."

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Captain E. C. Merriman, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain E. O. Matthews. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads Ajax, Chikili, Canotius, Lehigh, Mahopae, Manhattan and Wyandotte, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE London Engineer says: "The contrast between the three days which is now occupied for fitting on board and steaming the machinery of a large vessel by the use of hydraulic shear legs and other appliances, with the several weeks that used to be occupied by older methods, is as astonishing as it is explanatory of the success of the marine engineering of the port."

REAR ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHERARDI, commanding the North Atlantic station, has officially reported to the Secretary of the Navy the accident by which his flagship, the *Baltimore*, collided with the *Dolphin* at Bar Harbor. He lays the blame on the engineer officers of the *Baltimore*, and Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton and Passed Assistant Engineer Charles P. Howell are under suspension. The latter officer was in charge of the engines when the accident occurred, and he will be tried by court-martial for negligence in not backing the engines quick enough when signalled from the deck to do so. A correspondent of the *Herald* says the statement that Engineer Howell will make before the court will be that when the signal came from above, "Back the engines," he had just left the port engine room, where to reverse the engines the lever is turned to the right, and had gone into the starboard engine room, where to accomplish the same purpose the lever is turned to the left. Finding the machinist engaged in repairing a leaky joint in another part of the room, he responded himself to the signal from above; but, unfortunately, forgetting for the moment the change in his surroundings, he turned the lever to the right, as he would have done had he been in the port engine room. The result was that the engine went ahead and caused the collision between the two vessels.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Ordered.

Aug. 8.—Ensign Joseph W. Oman, as assistant to the equipment officer in the installation of electric plants at the Navy-yard, New York.

Aug. 11.—Assistant Surgeon James H. North, Jr., to the Navy-yard, New York.

Aug. 13.—Lieutenant Downes L. Wilson, to ordnance duty, Navy yard, Washington, D. C., Sept. 1 next.

Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone, to ordnance duty, Navy-yard, Washington, Sept. 3 next.

Chaplain S. D. Boorum, to the receiving ship *Minnesota* Oct. 1 next.

Aug. 14.—Surgeon J. G. Aryes and P. A. Surgeon E. W. Auzal, to report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy Sept. 3 for duty as members of a Board for the physical examination of cadets for admission to that institution.

## Detached.

Aug. 8.—Lieut. Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, from the *Jamestown* and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer C. E. De Valin, from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the *Baltimore*.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, from the *Baltimore* and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Aug. 9.—Pay Inspector A. S. Kenny, from the *Philadelphia* and ordered to the *Baltimore* Aug. 19. Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, from the *Baltimore* and ordered to the *Philadelphia* Aug. 19 as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station.

Naval Cadet N. T. Coleman, from the *Pensacola* and granted leave of absence until Oct. 1 next.

Aug. 11.—P. A. Surgeon John S. Sayre, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Ranger* per steamer of Aug. 20.

Lieut. Commander Holman Vail, from command of the *Palos* and placed on waiting orders.

Aug. 12.—Gunner George Fouse, from the *Richmond* and ordered to duty at the *Naval Magazine*, Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 20.

Gunner John G. Foster, from duty at the *Naval Magazine*, Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 20, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 15 next.

Aug. 13.—Lieutenant Howard S. Waring, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the *Enterprise* Aug. 23.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Barber, from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Assistant Surgeon L. L. M. Van Wedekind, from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the receiving-ship *Vermont*.

Lieutenant David Peacock, from the *Enterprise* and ordered to treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Chaplain Alfred Lee Royce, from the receiving-ship *Minnesota* and ordered to the training-ship *Jamestown*.

Aug. 14.—Assistant Surgeon George T. Smith, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1 and ordered to the receiving-ship *Independence* at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

P. A. Surgeon E. F. Stone, from the *Independence* and ordered to the *Pinta*.

P. A. Surgeon H. B. Fitts, from the *Pinta*, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Whitfield, from duty on the ironclads at Richmond, Va., Sept. 5 and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

## Leave.

Granted to Lieutenant R. G. Davenport, for three months from Aug. 15.

## MARINE CORPS.

Aug. 11.—1st Lieutenant James E. Mahony, detached from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to take passage in the *Pensacola* to the South Atlantic Station for duty on board the *Tallapoosa*.

1st Lieutenant L. W. T. Waller, detached from the *Tallapoosa* upon the reporting of Lieut. Mahony and ordered to proceed home.

## QUARTERLY TARGET FIRING.

Order No. 15. BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1890.

In addition to the rules laid down in Order No. 14, the following shall be observed:

## GREAT AND B. AT GUNS.

There shall be three kinds of gun practice: (1) stationary practice by single gun's crews, (2) practice when moving in an irregular line about the target, and (3) practice when moving nearly straight towards or away from the target. The first kind of practice will be an exercise of the gun's crews as units, and the other two, when the distance is changing and more than one gun is firing, will be a more difficult exercise, and a better measure of the ship's gunnery as a whole. In the last two kinds of practice, more than one gun shall, if possible, always be firing.

The kinds of practice are thus reduced to a small number

in order that from the reports of ships, as published by the Bureau every six months or year, standards by which ships may judge of the quality of their practice may be established. It is hoped to thus publish vertical diagrams of stationary and horizontal ones of moving practice, together with lists showing the merit of gun's-crews and of ships, in the manner used of late.

The range of stationary practice shall always be 500, 1,000 yards, and onwards, increasing by 100 yards in order to correspond with the book of Record of Great Gun Target Practice. The range of the two kinds of moving practice may, by suitably placing the observing boat, be made almost any desired. It is directed, however, in order that standards for comparison may be established, that these shall have 1,000, 2,000, or 3,000 yards approximately their central points; that is, in moving towards or away from the target, the central point of the ship's or boat's run shall be about one of the above distances, or, in moving irregularly in front of a target, the ship or boat shall pass alternately inside and outside of the ranges stated. Boat guns may also be exercised in moving practice, with 500 yards' range as the central point of their run.

The fall of all shots shall be recorded by cross-bearings in the horizontal plane, and forwarded as soon after the firing as possible (without waiting until the end of the quarter) to the Department. Form No. 17, Bureau of Navigation, issued July 31, 1890, will be used. No other record need be forwarded.

## RIFLEMEN.

In each quarter the riflemen shall be exercised in firing as a body, if possible, under the following circumstances: The target shall show to the ship a surface 4 feet square, and a division of the riflemen of the ship shall fire at it for one minute from the time the order to commence firing is given, the ship being either stationary at 300 yards from the target, or else approaching it at full speed from a distance of 450 yards when the fire is opened. The record shall consist in filling out the blank spaces in the Record of Practice of Boarders, Riflemen, or Companies (Form 18, Bureau of Navigation, issued July 31, 1890).

## BOARDERS.

The first and second boarders shall be separately exercised in firing their pistols for one minute from the time they commence firing at a target at a distance of 50 yards from the ship. The target shall be 4 feet high by 6 feet wide. The record of this practice shall consist in filling out the proper spaces in the "Record of Practice of Boarders, Riflemen, or Companies," forwarded herewith.

## PIRATES.

Commanders-in-chief are authorized to rent private rifle ranges on shore for the use of the ships under their command, when this can be done at moderate cost, and to award prizes to gun's crews, for good shooting, with ship or boat guns. Commanders-in-chief will please inform the Bureau of the dispositions made, as to payments of money, under this order, and of the apparent success of the measures they adopt.

F. M. RAMSAY, Chief of Bureau.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## CRUISE OF THE NAVAL CADETS.

U. S. S. CONSTELLATION, AT ANCHOR, NEW LONDON, CONN., Aug. 10, 1890.

In one more week the *Constellation* will be homeward bound. Already cadets may be seen in every part of the ship "bouncing up" railroad guides, etc. The road setting them home in the shortest time possible is always the one chosen. Heretofore cadets have been allowed to draw on their reserved pay, if their actual expenses demanded it; but this leave no one will be allowed to draw over his "amount available" on the books. This may cause some inconvenience, but will be better for the cadets in the long run. The coming week will be spent in the Sound, returning to New London at the end of the week for provisions, etc., preparatory to the run to the Cape. Early Monday morning, Aug. 18, the *Constellation* sets sail for Annapolis. Probably no stop will be made at Old Point Comfort, the examinations of the 1st Class taking place while under way up the Chesapeake. The cadets attended a very pleasant hop at the Port Griswold House Saturday evening, the officers attending one at the Casino. Lieut. Comdr. Gilpatrick returned from a short leave of absence Friday. Mrs. Gilpatrick is at the Pequot House. Surg. Mackie left the ship Saturday, having been detached and ordered to Philadelphia. Surg. Bright, recently attached to the ship, reported for duty the same day. Lieut. Daniels left Saturday on a short leave of absence. Cadet Traut, 2d Class, who is on sick leave, is at the Pequot House.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons publish, at the price of \$1 in cloth and 50 cents paper, an excellent series of *Day and Night Stories*, by T. R. Sullivan. There is a vividness and force in the pictures he draws in these short stories such as is rarely excelled. They furnish admirable summer reading.

*Bella's Blue Book*, the Story of an Ugly Woman, by Marie Clare, is another translation from the German, published by Worthington and Co. It has illustrations after a style they have made familiar, and like other stories of this series they have the flavor and the coloring of German home life.

The third volume of *The Century Dictionary*, an *Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language*, prepared under the superintendence of Wm. Dwight Whitney, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit in Yale University, and published by the Century Co., New York, is like unto the first and second volumes—an admirable specimen of lexicographic, typographic and artistic work. It will stand for a generation as a monument to the learning of its editors, and the patient industry and wise enterprise of its publishers. The present volume extends from the 24231 to the 35566 page of the work and covers the definitions from the letter G of Italian parentage to the word "lyverey, an obsolete form of livery." It is customary to laugh at the idea of using the dictionary for consecutive reading, but this one is so encyclopedic in its character, that the joke upon the man who did this loses much of its force. It not only gives the meaning and the history of words, but it presents vivid pen pictures, and actual illustrations, of the objects they symbolize. The wide field of English literature has been diligently culled for examples of the use of given words by the best authors, so that the nicest shades of meaning and most approved usage, are made at once apparent. Glancing at the page, as this shapely volume lies open before us, the eye falls upon the word "hat" with 116 illustrations grouped together, showing the forms of hats worn in England in the 16th, 17th and 18th century. Every art, every industry, every science has its appropriate illustrations to make clear the meaning of technical words, as they could not otherwise be understood.

From the Century Company we also receive the 39th volume of their admirable magazine, covering the monthly parts from November, 1889, to April, 1890, inclusive. In this volume the Life of Abraham

Lincoln reaches a conclusion and the narrative of Joseph Jefferson is begun; the sobriety of historical narration in one being somewhat relieved by the sparkle of reminiscence and anecdote in the other. Jefferson certainly shows himself to be an admirable relater. George K-nnan's painful and yet instructive pictures of Russian prison life are found here, papers on the much-discussed Congo land, and the usual collection of poems, fiction and papers on special topics of immediate interest. The illustrations are not the least interesting part of the volume.

From the prolific press of Henri Charles-Lavauzelle, Paris, comes a handsome paper-covered volume entitled *L'Armée Allemande, Telle qu'elle est par P. de Pardieu*. It is a very interesting account of the German Army from the strictly French point of view and is written in a very lively and readable style. Its spirit is indicated by this extract: "les Alsaciens, soldats allemands, sont traités comme des ilotes, comme de parias. Cinquante fois par jour, leur instructeurs leur jettent par la figure l'épithète méprisante de: 'Franzosenhund!' 'Franzosenkopf!' ou 'Franzose!'" That is dog of a Frenchman! head of a Frenchman! Frenchman! From the same publishers we have *Etude sur le Réseau Ferre Allemand au point de vue de la concentration*. This is a little pamphlet of 51 pages and a map, presenting a study of the German railroads with reference to the availability for the concentration of the German Army upon the French frontier. The conclusion is that the Germans would in three days after commencing their movement be able to concentrate upon the Lorraine frontier 155,000 men, and in Alsace, 37,000; three days later in Lorraine, 230,000; in Alsace, 90,000, and to have at the end of eight days 450,000 men in Lorraine and 150,000 in Alsace, rapidly increasing this number to a total of 1,250,000 men for the army of the first line. Certainly not a cheerful prospect for France.

*The Broughton House*, by Bliss Perry—Charles Scribner's Sons—is a quiet tale, with photographic exactness of outline. The scene is laid in a New England village, whose "summer boarders" make its "dramatis personæ."

Messrs. John Wiley and Sons, publishers, 15 Astor Place, New York City, announce as in preparation, a work on *Vulcan Gear*, by Asst. Engr. H. W. Spangler, U. S. N., Professor of Engineering in University of Pennsylvania.

The *Century's* series on the "Gold Hunters of California," with articles by General Fremont and others, is to begin in the November number.

## IT WAS SOME OTHER PROCTOR.

The promised visit of Secretary of War Redfield Proctor to the national armory has been so many times postponed that whenever any sort of a Proctor comes to town some kind soul infers "tis he." An incident of this sort happened last evening. The wires throbbed with the intelligence that the Secretary of War was at the Massachusetts House and would inspect the Government works this forenoon in time to take the 1.20 P. M. train for the White Mountains. Of course, somebody had to "hustle" and seek out the great man. But it was some one else—William A. Proctor and family, from somewhere. Just when the real Proctor will arrive is still a question. He will attend, it is said, the Grand Army encampment at Boston next week, and either before or after that event will show up in Springfield. If anyone sees a tall, stoop-shouldered man, with a close cut beard, without the mustache, and with a great big voice, who signs his name "Redfield Proctor," why, he's the one.—*Springfield Republican*, August 8.

THE following named officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Comdr. E. C. Merriman, Lt. Comdrs. R. D. Hitchcock and J. N. Hemphill, Lts. R. F. Davenport and W. M. Irwin, Ensign Philip Andrews, Prof. W. W. Hendrickson.

1st LIEUTENANT J. WALKER BENÉT, Ordnance Department, has resumed his duties at the War Department after a month's vacation pleasantly spent with his father, Gen. Benét, at his summer home in Sorrento, Me. Lieut. Benét is now engaged in the preparation of data on the subject of small arms to be used by the Magazine Gun Board shortly to be appointed.

MAJOR J. W. CLOUS, J. A. G. Department, has relinquished duty as assistant to Acting J. A. Gen. Lieber, and is taking a brief vacation before joining at West Point, where he is due Aug. 28. Lt. Col. W. Winthrop, who exchanges duties with Maj. Clous, is expected at the War Department Sept. 1.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL O. D. GREENE, A. A. G., reported for temporary duty in the office of the Adjutant General Aug. 14. He will relieve Col. Chauncey McKeever as Acting A. G. during the coming week, the latter taking a much needed rest.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE P. AHERN, 25th U. S. Infantry, has set out with a party of seven men to explore the Rocky Mountains at the northwestern corner of Choteau county, Mont. Lieut. Ahern expects to be absent two months and a half. He will proceed immediately to a point in the neighborhood of St. Mary's Lake, and cross over the divide down onto the head waters of the North Fork of the the Flathead, completely mapping the intervening country. Thence he will explore the western slope of the mountains to the southward as far as opposite the headwaters of the north fork of the North Fork of Sun River, by which route he expects to reach Shaw early in November.

THE Senate bill granting Lieut.-Col. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G., permission to accept a position under the World's Columbian Commission is meeting with some opposition in the House. It was under consideration two successive days this week, but there was sufficient opposition each time, in the absence of a quorum, to prevent its passage. Messrs. Rogers, Farquhar, and Dannel made remarks in opposition to Lieut.-Col. Corbin personally and against the general principle of detailing officers away from the Army for special temporary service. Messrs. Cutcheon, Lawler, and Springer urged the passage of the bill, because it was the unanimous wish of the commission that the detail be made, which has been concurred in by the Secretary of War and Commanding General of the Army.

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**ARMYNAVY.**

**THE DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT ORDER.**

In view of General Gibbon's early retirement,  
(April 20, 1891,) it is thought probable that a  
modification of the general order issued last week  
changing commands will be made, so as to establish  
the Headquarters of the Division of the Pacific tem-  
porarily at Vancouver Barracks, the present Head-  
quarters of the Department of Columbia. If this is  
determined upon the command of the Department of  
Columbia, which is left vacant by the recent order,  
will not be filled until after the retirement of Gen.  
Gibbon, who, in the meantime, will have command  
of the Departments of California and Columbia  
and Division of Pacific. Upon the retirement of Gen.  
Gibbon there will probably be such an arrangement  
of commands that the detail of a colonel to com-  
mand a department will not be necessary. The  
changes just authorized are a step in the direction  
of the abolition of the three divisions, and in the  
opinion of a great many, it would have been better  
had the change been made at once. The new ar-  
rangement certainly lacks uniformity. There are  
departments subordinate to divisions and depart-  
ments subordinate only to the Headquarters of the  
Army, and by the lopping off of Illinois from the  
Department of Missouri, one post, Fort Sheridan,  
is not in any way connected with a department,  
but comes directly under the Division Commander.  
This will doubtless serve to expedite business be-  
tween the War Department and the three Depart-  
ment Commanders, who by the roster are separated  
from the control of Division Commanders, but if it  
is desirable to expedite business in one portion of the  
Army, why not the whole of it? It is fully expected  
that the Secretary of War will carry out his original  
purpose of abolishing the three Divisions upon the  
retirement of Gen. Gibbon next Spring.

The Army is just now getting such a stirring up  
as it has not had for many years. Our military au-  
thorities are in the position of a man who is unable  
to provide himself with a proper outfit, and must  
needs make what little he has go as far as possible.  
The result is an incongruous association of odds and  
ends of wardrobe as unsatisfactory to him as it is  
amazing to the beholder. If any are disposed to

criticise, let them recall the inscription standing  
over the piano in a wild west concert saloon:  
"Gentlemen are requested not to shoot at the per-  
former, he is doing his best." If we are too poor to  
afford to pay for a proper military establishment,  
or too foolish to realize our need of one, we must  
perforce make the best of what we have. The whole  
story in one word is that the coverlid is too small  
and somebody's toes must freeze.

**THE FORTIFICATION BILL.**

The Conference report on the Fortification Bill  
has finally been adopted by the two Houses, and  
that measure is now awaiting the approval of the  
President. The text of the bill as passed we pub-  
lished last week. The bill appropriates \$4,232,935,  
which is \$288,743 less than the amount contained  
in the bill as it passed the House, and \$3,363,000  
less than the amount fixed by the Senate. From  
all accounts the bill falls far short of what was de-  
sired or expected by private manufacturers as well  
as the Government. The modification of the act of  
1888, while it changes the conditions for the pur-  
chase of guns from private parties by permitting the ac-  
ceptance of a gun not necessarily up to the stand-  
ard of the best type guns, has reduced the amount,  
six millions, authorized by that act, to \$3,775,000,  
a sum too small, in the opinion of ordnance people,  
to warrant private manufacturers to undertake the  
erection of the necessary plant for the construction  
of the guns desired. Consequently, it is found that  
Mr. Gorman was correct when he said a few days  
ago in the Senate that this section of the bill will  
prove a nullity as did the act of 1888.

The Ordnance Bureau is naturally disappointed  
that the million dollars for the proposed south wing  
of the gun factory was left out. Although there  
are assurances that the appropriation for this pur-  
pose will be made at the next session, valuable time  
is being lost through the delay. The fact that  
\$320,000 was appropriated for the necessary plant  
for the manufacture of 12 inch guns is sufficient  
evidence that provision is to be made in future for  
the south wing, for unless this is done there will be  
no place to put the machinery for the 12-inch guns  
after it is procured.

The appointment of the Board to inquire into the  
advisability of erecting gun factories at Rock  
Island Arsenal, Ill., and on the Pacific and Gulf  
coasts, authorized by the Fortification act, may be  
looked for at an early date, as it is necessary that  
prompt action should be taken in order that the re-  
port may be submitted to Congress early in De-  
cember. The Board is to consist of one officer of  
engineers, one of artillery and one of ordnance, not  
below the rank of lieutenant colonel.

**LINEAL PROMOTION.**

We this week supplement Lieutenant Root's list  
of captains affected by lineal promotion, with a list  
of the first lieutenants who would gain or lose files.  
The names in *italics* are those who would lose files.

One. Smith, O. M. Craft, Casey, Young, Clay, Grumley,  
Woodbridge.  
Two. Clark, Turner, Shanks, Thos. Van Vleet, Bundy,  
Kell, Glenn, Kirby, Clark, Hubert, Duval.  
Four. Brown, McIver, Wooden, Fletcher, Taylor (A. H. M.),  
Mason, Palmer, Baxter, Turner, Griffith, Richardson.  
Five. Bailey, Robertson, Rowell, Nickerson,  
Six. Mercer, Plummer, Murphy, Sparrow, Truitt, Stafford,  
Seven. Webster, Green, Morton, Johnson. Eight. Bone-  
steel, Byrne, Paxson, Maney, Brooke, McCammon, Avery.  
Nine. Hoyt, Bailey, Wagner, Farrow, Barbour, Taylor,  
Byrne, Woolley, Hovey, Hearne, Leonhauser.  
Ten. Parke, Jacmar, McNutt, Tyson. Eleven. Sarson, Web-  
ster, Harding, Earle.  
Twelve. Spencer, Sharp, Heistand, Brush, Gilman, Gard-  
ner.  
Thirteen. Kernan, McCaleb, Frederick, Connolly, Johnson,  
Howe. Fourteen. Vedder, Guard, Dapray, Eldridge, Hard-  
ing, Anderson. Fifteen. Payne, Seybourn, Febiger, Irons,  
Vogdes, Andrews, Reed, Brett.  
Sixteen. Bailey, Lockwood, Moon. Seventeen. Robinson,  
Hutton, McClure, Morriam, Rogers.  
Eighteen. Williams, Hewitt, Mann, Evans.  
Nineteen. James, Coules, Donody, Irvine, Deval.  
Twenty. Young, Bartie, Haden, Booth, Stevens, S. F. Mills,  
Chandler.  
Twenty-one. Pague, Rublen, Ogle, Reynolds, Weaver, Ed-  
wards.  
Twenty-two. Abercrombie, Jones. Twenty-three. Steele,  
Griffith. Twenty-four. Paulding, Steedman.  
Twenty-five. Wiler, Eckerson, Webber. Twenty-six. Wood-  
bury, Chubb, Jackson, Wright. Twenty-seven. Goodwin,  
Getty, Dodds, Ames, McCarthy, Little, Penrose.  
Twenty-eight. Heyl, Noyes, May, Ballance, Shollenberger.  
Twenty-nine. Warwick, Allen, Baldwin, Hodges, Loughbor-  
ough.  
Thirty. Wilson, Wittich, Terrell, Abbot, Stotler.  
Thirty-one. Borden, Cagett, O'Brien, Dougherty, Tyler,  
Munford, Ellonhead, Mitchell, W. H. Conley.  
Thirty-two. T. A. Smith, Ord, Sharpe, Waltz.  
Thirty-three. Stembell, Evans, Mallory, Williams, Martin.  
Thirty-four. Pershine, Pratt, Wotherpoon, Howard, Travis.  
Thirty-five. Woodruff, Dyer, Philbrick. Thirty-six. Lynch,  
Pickering, Maus, McMartin, Beacom. Thirty-seven. Nichols,  
O'Connor, Hudson, Long, Crittenden, Mason.  
Thirty-eight. Walker, Wieting, Tilton, Wood, Churchill.  
Thirty-nine. Dent, Forty. Mills, Strother.  
Forty-one. Warring, Bolton, Bushaw, Roach, Kinsie, Fre-  
mont.

Forty-two. Foster, Cushman, McCoy. Forty-three. Von Schrader, Mosher, French. Forty-four. Wood. Forty-five. Chase, Partello. Forty-six. Lovering, Orr, Miller, Torrey. Forty-seven. Mackill. Forty-eight. Thompson, Townsend, Tyler. Forty-nine. Bell, Blatchford. Fifty. French. Fifty-one. Butler, Cory, McGunagle, Scott, Liggett, DeFree. Fifty-two. Morr, Starr, Palmer, Emery. Fifty-three. Blair, Thompson, Fisher. Fifty-four. Howell. Fifty-five. Cecil, Cornish, Cooke. Fifty-six. Lassiter, Bowen. Fifty-seven. Leavell. Fifty-eight. Wolf, Goe, Thurston, Ducat, Newton. Fifty-nine. Cabanis, Turner, Buck, Pendleton. Sixty. Dunning. Sixty-two. Wilson, Black. Sixty-four. Brewster, Dodge. Sixty-five. S. Fild, Brereton. Sixty-six. Pitcher. Sixty-seven. Clark. Sixty-eight. McFarland, Davis, Carrington. Sixty-nine. Pettit. Seventy-one. Brown. Seventy-three. Wheeler. Seventy-five. Greene. Seventy-seven. Lovell, Brant. Eighty. Leyden. Eighty-three. Patterson, Barry. Eighty-four. Smith (T. H.), Reynolds, Williams, Smith (E. D.). Eighty-five. Howard. Ninety. Yeatman. Ninety-three. Blair. Ninety-six. Wheeler. Ninety-seven. Roe. One Hundred. Augur. One Hundred and Five. Cooke. One Hundred and Twenty-four. Crane. One Hundred and Twenty-eight. Gus'ia. One Hundred and Thirty-one. Mulhall. One Hundred and Fifty. Kimball.

THE President has put an end to further suspense and speculation about the staff appointments. Captain John C. Gilmore, 24th Infantry, secures the coveted prize in the Adjutant-General's Department. The captaincy in the Quartermaster's Department falls, as predicted in the JOURNAL, to 1st Lieutenant George Rublen, 17th Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant O. M. Smith, 23d Infantry, is honored with the captaincy in the Subsistence Department. These appointments will not surprise the Army, for beyond the hint given in the JOURNAL some weeks ago that Lieutenant Rublen would probably get one of the captaincies, the appointing authorities had kept their own counsel so well that no one had any idea as to who would be chosen. The three officers receiving these staff appointments are well qualified for their several positions, and their records show them to be well entitled to the consideration they have received. Like many other candidates they were strongly endorsed by influential persons, but we have knowledge of the fact that Secretary Proctor had given careful personal attention to the examination of the records of the several hundred candidates, and in making the selections he did we are convinced that he was controlled largely by questions of fitness and merit. We might also add that the efficiency reports, as furnished by commanding officers under recent general orders, counted for a good deal in making the selections. Volunteer service in the cases of Captain Gilmore and Lieutenant Smith was also doubtless an important factor.

THE developments of the past week in Congress are not at all auspicious for Army and Navy legislation during the remainder of the session. It is all adjournment talk now. Members are becoming weary of the protracted session, and the majority of them are willing to sacrifice almost everything to get away. Hence there is little wonder that Mr. Quay's proposition to confine the rest of the session of the Senate to the consideration of the Tariff bill and regular appropriation bills has been received so favorably by members of the predominant party. The resolution to this effect has not been carried yet, but, unfortunately for the artillery increase bill, the Revenue Marine transfer bill and several other Army and Navy measures near the point of final action, there is little doubt that such a programme will be adopted. It is the prevailing opinion that the session will end within the next thirty days. The bills "to promote the administration of justice in the Army," "to amend the Articles of War relative to punishments or conviction by Courts-martial," and the bill relative to appointments to the Army from civil life are among those that will go over.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN MOORE, Surgeon-General of the Army, retires from active service on Saturday of this week, August 16, having reached the age of sixty-four. General Moore, a native of Indiana, joined the Army as an assistant surgeon in 1853, and when the war broke out was in Utah on active service. Called East, he rendered efficient service in many responsible positions and for a portion of the war was Medical Director of the Central Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac. From February to June, 1865, he held the position of Medical Director with the rank of Colonel. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and

Colonel. In 1883 he was appointed Assistant Medical Purveyor and on November 18, 1886, President Cleveland selected him for Surgeon-General, which responsible office he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of the Army. General Moore is a courteous, kindly gentleman, and has deserved well of his country.

COLONEL WHITE, R. A., Chief Instructor in Range Finding at Aldershot, Eng., in a recent lecture before the United Service Institution, said: "Extensions from column of route will have to be made at far greater distances from the point of attack than is now necessary; this on account of the increased effective range of artillery." Colonel Slade, commandant of the School of Musketry, also expressed the same idea in a previous lecture, and both officers condemn the present form of attack by first line of firing line, supports and reserves, as being too vulnerable under the severe fire which, for an increased length of time, will be poured upon it from the defensive position attacked; and prefer to substitute for it a thin line, containing a maximum number of rifles, which is to push on very rapidly, acting as skirmishers, and covered by the long range fire of specially selected infantry and machine guns, as well as artillery, to prepare the way for the assault of the second line. Colonel Slade in this connection suggests that special troops, supplied with an unlimited amount of ammunition, would, together with machine guns, take up favorable positions for assisting and covering the advance by a heavy and sustained converging fire. The fire of these specially selected troops is to attract the attention and draw the fire of the defence, whilst the first line of the attack advances rapidly upon the position. The battle of the future is to commence with the artillery duel as heretofore, but increased importance will attach to this phase, Colonel White being of opinion that a general advance of all arms up to a range of 2,000 yards from the position attacked will be impossible until the artillery of the defence has been silenced.

It is understood that Captain J. G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, and Captain W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cavalry, are among the half a dozen or so of officers who have been recommended by the Commanding General for two brevets in excess of their present rank. In all other cases one brevet in excess of present rank, actual or brevet, is recommended. By the adoption of this rule several officers with the rank of major will receive brevets as brigadier-generals, having already been brevetted up to colonel. These are mostly retired officers. As stated in the JOURNAL last week, a list comprising 159 names were ready to be sent to the Senate on Friday last, so far as the War Department was concerned, but as the President desired to give personal attention to the appointments they have been laid over until his return to Washington. Meanwhile the names of about twenty more whose cases are not altogether settled are being considered. These are principally cases of officers who have received staff appointments since the gallant service was rendered, and the question involved is as to whether their promotions are not already sufficient reward. These officers, however, claim that the law does not contemplate their exclusion and are claiming their brevets as a right.

THERE seems to be a consensus of opinion among those able to judge impartially that the retention of \$4 per month from the monthly pay of enlisted men of the Army, enlisted subsequently to June 30, 1890, is going to be productive of much good to the Service. A soldier having several \$4 instalments in Uncle Sam's bank will, except in rare instances, be careful to stand true to the colors until legally discharged, and not too readily abandon the nice little sum accruing to start him on his civil career should he elect to bid farewell to the military service.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the Senate August 13 authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate a list of claims of naval officers for sea pay on receiving ships, under decisions of the Supreme Court, which were wholly or in part refused payment, because of the Chandler amendment to the Deficiency act of 1889 cutting

off all claims of more than six years' standing. This information is wanted in connection with the Deficiency bill now pending in the Senate Appropriation Committee. A strong effort is being made to have these claims provided for in this measure, in addition to those for which the House has already made provision, an amendment for this purpose having already been presented by Senator Voorhees and referred to the Appropriation Committee.

AN officer of the Army, whose letter we publish elsewhere, appears to think that the experiment of bringing the Regulars and militia into the same camp did not, in the case of the Pennsylvania troops, lead to any good result. The experiences of Regular officers at the Delaware camp seem to have been more satisfactory. Lieutenant G. LeRoy Brown, 11th U. S. Infantry, who was present there as a representative of the Government, was granted an opportunity to practice the Delaware militia in brigade movements, which must have been very useful to him as well as to them. It may be necessary to adjust the relations of the Regulars and militia when they are brought together, but we are not prepared to admit the experiment is a failure on the strength of a single criticism. We should be glad if other officers who have had experience would express their opinions on this subject.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. D. GREENE, who has been ordered to Washington for temporary duty, will act as Adjutant General in the absence of General Kelton and of Colonel McKeever, who is much in need of a rest. After General Kelton or Colonel McKeever resumes duty it is expected that Lieutenant-Colonel Greene will receive orders to San Francisco in place of General Ruggles who, as previously stated in the JOURNAL, expects orders to New York. Colonel Williams, it is thought now, will remain at Chicago, as that is known to be his choice of stations, and as senior colonel his wishes will doubtless be acquiesced in. It is uncertain at present who will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Greene at St. Louis. Several other changes are likely to be made before the vacancies are all filled.

FOR convenience of reference we this week drop from our station list of regiments, Troops L and M in the cavalry, and Companies I and K in the infantry.

WHILE the percentage of desertions from the Army continues to be large, it is gratifying to observe that the late efforts to correct this great evil have not been without some good results. Each monthly return for the past fiscal year has shown a decrease, slight, it is true; but as it has been steady, there is good reason to believe that the remedies applied are gradually healing the old sore, and that with more heroic treatment made possible by recent legislative action a permanent cure may eventually be effected. Returns for the month of June are yet incomplete, but there is sufficient data at hand to show that the total number of desertions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, will be over 500 less than for the previous fiscal year. It is also worthy of remark that a good share of this decrease is recorded for the months of April, May and June, the three months of the year when a large percentage of desertions is always looked for. During April, with an enlisted strength of 25,577, there were 201 desertions; May, with an enlisted strength of 25,361, there were 327, and June, with the enlisted strength 24,971, there were (approximately) 207 desertions. The statistics for the corresponding months of 1889 were as follows: April, enlisted strength 24,963, desertions 286; May, enlisted strength 24,445, desertions 308; June, enlisted strength 25,367, desertions 297. Counting 207 desertions for June, the total desertions for the fiscal year ending 1890 aggregate 2,313, while for the preceding year they reached 2,874.

THE Emperor of Germany's recent visit to the barracks at Portsmouth, England, seems to have been a success. He inspected the whole of the barracks and went through several of the dormitories. All the time he put the most practical questions and made very pertinent remarks on all the information he received. Then His Majesty proceeded to the canteen, where, amid peals of laughter, his orderly was commanded to taste the quality of the bitter beer. This functionary's report being favorable there was an immediate run on the beverage. He went to the grocery store (canteen) and spent some time behind the counter, making inquiries as to the

price of various sorts of provisions and the profit made on them. Thence His Majesty went to the kitchen and examined the ranges in the cookhouse, then to the sergeant mess with its little library and its billiard tables, which excited the Emperor's warmest admiration. He requested General von Wittich to attack a penny pork pie, which that gallant warrior did without flinching.

THE *New York Times* says: "The Senate proposes to learn something about the use of a counterfeit steel inspector's stamp in the Linden Steel Works at Pittsburg, by which it was possible to unload upon the Government steel plates below the quality called for by the contract. At Mr. Hale's request, a resolution was passed, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the matter, so that Congress may now get the information which the Navy Department authorities have been so careful to withhold from the public. If the resolution had called for the report of the steel inspector it would have produced a better article, and if it had been enlarged so as to include the report upon an investigation, understood to have been made in regard to steel castings furnished by the Thurlow Works, about which there have been distressing rumors, it would have indicated a greater degree of concern on Mr. Hale's part to fix public scrutiny upon the contractors who are now furnishing large quantities of steel to the Government."

THE four senior members of the West Point graduating class were nominated for additional second lieutenancies in the Engineer Corps Aug. 8. This was in accordance with the recommendations of the Commanding General, as previously stated in the JOURNAL. The other members of the class have not been nominated because their assignments have not been fully determined upon. It was decided not to longer delay the nominations for the Engineer Corps as the services of the senior member of the class, Cadet Jadwin, are wanted by the Chief of Engineers as assistant to Captain T. L. Casey, Jr., in connection with the preparation of Ellis Island for an immigrant station.

THE *New York Herald* says: "The Baulshed Guards have arrived at Bermuda. They had a good trip and are quite comfortable. 'The officers and men,' says our cable, 'are going to make the best of the situation. They have christened themselves the British Mutineers.' This is ominous and does not show that exile has worked a special change of heart. 'Mutineer' to the mind of the true soldier is an infamous word. It does not speak well for the English Army to hear that the once soldiers of the Guards adopt as a compliment an epithet of infamy."

GENERAL ALEX. McC. MCCOOK, U. S. A., while recently at Excelsior Springs, Mo., was interviewed on the subject of gambling in the Army, and is quoted as saying:

All gambling between officers means destruction of that true comradeship which should enable the soldier to place the most implicit reliance on his brother in arms. Thank God the whole thing is dying out in the United States Army. I may say without fearing successful contradiction that where we had ten gamblers in the whole U. S. Army a few years ago, we have not one to-day, and the few that there are are only to be found in some outlying posts or in the East. I will add that among Army officers there is not one drunkard where there used to be a hundred.

We learn from a Paris despatch that ugliness is one on the list of disqualifications laid down by the head of the Medical Department in a manual just issued on "Conscription in France." Excessive ugliness, says this military doctor, makes a man ridiculous, prevents him from having authority over his comrades, and leaves him morbid and sensitive. If the ugliness be adequate the claim must be allowed.

THERE is a vast difference between brutality and courage, says an exchange. What the world needs to-day is not the courage of the prize fighter, but the courage of General Grant and Garibaldi, the courage which has led thousands, when there was need, to die, not only on battlefields, but in yellow fever hospitals, at the martyr's stake, and on the cross.

FAVORABLE reports as to the benefits accruing from the canteen system continue to arrive at the Headquarters of the Army. Indeed, the matter is summed up once and for all by one post commander, who says: "The canteen is a vast improvement on the trader system. The men are easily controlled, more contented and satisfied in their isolation. \* \* Drunkenness is rare and, at least, is not as flagrant as it was, trials for intoxication show wonderful diminution, and every endeavor should be made to foster the canteen."

PENNSYLVANIA'S War Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, will preside at the exercises at the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., on the occasion of the Pennsylvania Reserves' day, Sept. 2. Colonel John

H. Taggart will pay a tribute to McCall, Reynolds, Meade and Ord, who were the division and brigade commanders at the outpost.

OUR readers are this week in debt to Colonel E. P. Vollum, Surgeon, U. S. Army, for a very interesting article describing the medical department of the Royal Military exhibition at Chelsea, London. We have an equally interesting article by Colonel Vollum describing a visit to Aldershot. This is reserved for future publication.

THE latest additions to the new recruiting details are Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf. The former goes to Pittsburg and the latter to Buffalo. The cavalry regiments have not yet been heard from.

THE *Philadelphia Inquirer* says: "Tuesday was a great day for Boston; it contained the finest body of men in America. It was a great day for the Grand Army, too; it enthused even Boston."

THE annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., August 19 to 30. Many distinguished personages are expected to be present.

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

The compound armor plate recently procured from Cammell and Co. for competitive test with an all steel plate and a nickel steel plate made by Schneider and Co., to take place at Annapolis on Sept. 10, arrived in New York this week and will be shipped at once to Annapolis.

Commo. Folger says that no definite steps will be taken by the Naval Ordnance Bureau toward the adoption of a reduced calibre small-arm until the Army Magazine Gun Board, to be appointed next month, has made its report. In his opinion, 30 calibre is a little too small for thoroughly efficient service, but he is decidedly in favor of a reduction from the present calibre.

The penetrating power of the Mannlicher rifle received an unexpected illustration at Matheferwald, near Cologne, recently, when a man of the 26th Infantry, who was marking at the range, was shot. At a distance of 250 metres, the ball passed through an earthen wall more than one metre thick, and entered the unfortunate soldier's abdomen, issuing again on the left side.

The trials of the first of the cupolas intended for the armament of the forts of the Meuse were crowned with complete success. As soon as the guns were mounted, fire was opened, and both the artillery and engineers expressed unqualified satisfaction with the result. "If there were at the beginning," says the *Temps*, "certain hesitations in our military councils, they have disappeared before this result; to-day officers of all arms recognize the efficacy of armored fortification, and give unanimous approbation to the proposition sustained before Europe with so much vigor by Gen. Brialmont."

Messrs. Gruson have recently obtained some good results with smokeless powder, known as "c 89," fired in comparison with different kinds of black powder, which were used to furnish a standard of reference under each condition. The smokeless powder showed itself to be in all respects far better than the black. The highest pressure recorded with the smokeless powder was 2,328 atmospheres (15.3 tons per square inch), the projectile of 7 kilos (15.4 lb.) having a muzzle velocity of 692 m. (2,270 ft.). The round most nearly corresponding to this fired from the same piece with black powder had a velocity of 680 m. (2,231 ft.), the pressure being 2,740 atmospheres (18.0 tons per square inch). The report says: "At the moment of explosion it produces a feeble light brown cloud which permits of immediate continuance of fire, the mark remaining distinctly visible. Even in heavy rains the clouds disperse in less than three seconds, although the old-fashioned powders collected in front of the muzzle in such a cloud that quick laying became impossible." It is added that the combustion of this powder c 89 leaves a very little residue, and the bore appears almost as before firing. Even the heating of the gun and metal cartridge is sensibly less than that set up by the old kinds of powder.

Lieutenant Severino de Carvalho, of the Portuguese Engineers, has set himself, in the *Revista das Sciencias Militares*, to determine, upon a mathematical consideration of the resistance of water, the best form for mobile torpedoes. He concludes in favor of a cylinder ending fore and aft in cones, each about the length of the cylinder itself. The diameter of the cylinder, as illustrated, is something more than half its length.

THE Ordnance and Fortification Board convened for its regular monthly session at the Army Building, New York City, on Aug. 12. As Gen. Schofield's presence was required in Washington, where he acted as Secretary of War during the absence of Secretary and Assistant Secretary, he did not join the Board until Aug. 14. Hereafter the Board will meet frequently in New York City, as it is found to be more convenient for members and others having business before it. At the session this week most of the time was devoted to the recommendation of Chief of Engineers and Chief of Ordnance for the allotment of funds from the new Fortification Bill for carrying on work under their respective departments.

1st LIEUTENANT GEO. LEROY BROWN, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, 13th Inf., Frank B. Keech, unassigned, and 1st Lt. Chas. G. Treat, 5th Art., are registered at the War Dept. this week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WILLETS POINT, N. Y.

THE strongest base ball team turned out Aug. 9 to beat the Flushing Athletics, but failed to do so. After an exciting game of two hours the game was won by the visitors on a score of 5 to 4, in favor of the Athletics.

1st Sergt. Thompson and Corpl. Thos. O. Thompson have been confined in the guard house on account of a forgery, connected with the preparation of a set of final statements upon which they are supposed to have entered a sum of money with a view of gaining personal advantages therefrom.

A detachment of 90 men has gone to the State rifle camp for target practice. Some of the best shots in the Army belong to the engineers.

SHORTSTOP.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### AN INNOVATION AT WEST POINT.

A WELCOME departure from the wonted routine and seclusion of cadet life was witnessed at this place Saturday, Aug. 2, and served to mark an era in the history of the Military Academy, as it is believed to be the first event of its kind since the organization of the institution early in the century.

A game of baseball, doubly interesting on account of its novelty, was played between the U. S. M. A. nine and the Merriams, of Philadelphia, a club composed in part of the Pennsylvania University nine.

The scores tied in the 2d, 4th and 9th innings, and the game throughout was marked by excellent individual efforts, though the cadet nine showed a lack of skilful training, and for this reason undoubtedly failed to win the game. As it was the game was a tie.

The clubs were composed as follows:

| MERRIAMS.            | U. S. M. A.      |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Farnum.              | White (Captain). |
| Kuriz.               | Rice.            |
| J. B. Thayer.        | Ogden.           |
| S. Thayer (Captain). | Pattison.        |
| Davis.               | Morrow.          |
| Hacker.              | Furlang.         |
| Glendenning.         | Brown.           |
| W. Thayer.           | Smedberg.        |
| Mauran.              | Schoeffel.       |

Umpires—Mr. Koehler and Dr. Compton. Time of game, 2 hours and 5 minutes. Score, 8 to 8.

#### HOW THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY FEEL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE cavalry and infantry feel that they have been sold out very quietly and cheaply, in the interest of the artillery, whose pending bill will now receive the unanimous approval and assistance of everybody. Gen. Schofield may have had the interests of the whole Army at heart, but it will take a good deal of evidence to convince the injured of that fact. If anything could be done which would have started a grand scramble and fight quicker than the disbandment of seventy infantry and cavalry companies has done, the writer knows not what it is. This is the beginning and Congress will be flooded with schemes of reduction next session. The cavalry and infantry have had nothing but hard knocks, and the least they can ask is for Congress to define and limit the powers of the General and Secretary of War, in order that when the Treasury is empty there will not be so many "skeleton" officers to reduce out. The prediction is here made, that if the artillery is increased Congress will direct the transfer of surplus officers of infantry and cavalry to the vacancies. PLATFAIR.

#### ARMY RATION A CENTURY AGO.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the JOURNAL for July 5, was an extract from some western paper, in which the present rationing, etc., of the Army is fathered on the founders and framers of the Constitution. Such statements are based on the assumption of an ignorance on the part of the public which is sublime in its effrontery. They are not worth answering, but for their information we think it well to refer them to the status of the enlisted man under the Acts of May 30, 1796, and March 3, 1797, and compare it with the present. A private was then paid \$4 per month, receiving \$14 bounty for first enlistment and \$16 bounty for re-enlistment. Each enlisted man received annually 1 hat, 1 coat, 2 pairs woollen and 2 pairs linen overalls, 4 pairs shoes, 4 shirts, 4 pairs socks, 1 blanket, 1 stock and clasps, and 1 pair buckles. The daily ration was to consist of 1 lb. beef or ½ lb. pork, 1 lb. bread or flour, ½ gill rum, brandy or whiskey, and for every 100 rations 1 qt. salt, 2 qts. vinegar, 2 lbs. soap and 1 lb. candles. A comparison may be made with present provisions by reference to the regulations.

HENRY SWIFT, Chaplain, U. S. A.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, (recently promoted), now on leave, will, upon expiration of said leave, proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report for duty with Troop B; and 1st Lieut. J. D. Mann, 7th Cav. (recently promoted), now on leave, will proceed to Ft. Sill, I. T., for duty with Troop H (S. O. 107, Aug. 13, Dept. Mo.)

The following changes of stations in the Adj. General's Dept. will take place Oct. 1: Col. Geo. D. Ruggles, A. G., to Hdqrs. Div. of the Atlantic; Lt. Col. O. D. Greene, A. G., to Hdqrs. Div. Pacific; Maj. W. J. Volkmar to Hdqrs. Dept. Missouri.

Capt. C. S. Burbank, 10th Inf., is assigned to charge of the recruiting depot at Washington, relieving Capt. F. M. Gibson, 7th Cav., who will join his troop. Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., is assigned to temporary duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Howard. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 14.)

Those keeping careful watch of the situation are growing more and more confident, as the time approaches for Gen. Moore's retirement, that Col. Baxter will be the next Surgeon General, and that Asst. Surg. Ainsworth will succeed to the Medical Purveyorship.

## THE ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Royal Military Exhibition, Chelsea, London, contains a remarkable exhibit of strictly military things intended to destroy life; those that show the history of warfare; a gallery of paintings of battles and commemorative of the heroes who have played conspicuous parts on the fields of strife in many lands and from the earliest history of the British Army; hundreds of stalls that have a quasi connection with the army—such as heating, lighting, clothing fabrics, foot and head gear, foods and drinks of all kinds, and others that would take a month to examine. Passing all these, I go directly to the exhibition of the Army Medical Department. This is altogether in a building 800 ft. by 40 ft., with an earth floor, for the exhibit aims to represent an hospital encampment, with the surgeons, hospital corps, nurses, and cooks, all engaged in their special duties on the field of battle; the stretcher bearers bring in the wounded to the tents for first aid; the surgeons search out the wounded, tagging their diagnosis, name and regiment on the patients; the operating tables, with the busy surgeons and assistants, and the anatomy of the parts under the knife. All are arduously done to the life by Madame Tussaud's artists.

Tents filled with stretcher beds, the kitchen in operation, the methods of transportation of the wounded and medical supplies by ambulances, camels, elephants, horses, mules; wheeled litters, muskets and other extemporizations, splints, and first dressings of all sorts are to be seen, the same in appearance as those in actual work on the field. The uniforms, equipments, panniers, medicine and food cases, as well as instruments, harness, etc., and all the camp appliances are the same as are seen in use in the service at Aldershot and New Wimbledon, so I am told.

All this is very interesting and instructive, for the hospital camp scene is a true objective, representing every element and detail down to buttons, spurs and emblems of rank, the make up of the clothing, and everything else in it. One feels prompted to speak to the medical officers and sympathize with the pale, suffering patient eagerly inhaling the anesthetic or to those lying about to take the next turn on the operating table. A relief from the unpleasant truthfulness of the scene is given by the red cross female nurses, in their tidy dress of blue, white caps and aprons, who are preparing the diets or ministering to the occupants of the tents.

It would make too long a story to describe all that is to be seen in this wonderfully truthful copy of an hospital camp, where the wounded are first gathered from the field and thence sent to the hospitals. As if it were not enough to have wax figures, true to life, many of these portraits, I have no doubt, and all the dreadful paraphernalia of such a place, a contrivance that imitates picket firing gives reality to the puffs of white smoke that dim the painted scene that bounds the camp on one side. Therefore, I will content myself with some notes relative to tents, ambulances, stretchers and camp cooking appliances, though the medical department of H. M.'s army has courteously supplied me with material concerning its workings that would fill up your large journal many times over.

The most conspicuous thing that meets the eye on entering this camp of human figures, beasts of burden of every sort, tents, vehicles, etc., etc., is what is called the "Tortoise," which is a combination of wagon, tent and kitchen, which can at will be converted into an hospital, a "shooting box" for hunters or a temporary shelter for travelling or pleasure parties of any kind. This is the invention of Captain Tomkins, late of the Victoria Rifles. It is a wagon supplied with a large tent on top of the hoops, instead of an ordinary wagon cover. This tent can be spread out like wings on all four sides the moment the camping ground is reached and the spot is at once put under cover and in breaking camp the equipage can be packed in the wagon again, protected from the weather. The kitchen apparatus can be fired up and the meal cooked on the road, so as to be ready on reaching camp, and it can be used outside of the tent or inside if the heat is wanted for comfort as well as for cooking. The wagon will contain all the stores for a hospital tent, together with stretchers, bedsteads, bedding, medicine-chests and every other requisite for twenty patients for three days, and the wagon can be used as an ambulance when not employed to carry the tent and the field hospital supplies. The tent weighs 368 lbs. and is 30 feet by 20 feet, and is made in four pieces, so that it can be removed from the wagon and packed on two pack animals. It can be pitched without the support of the wagon.

The tent has a bluish colored lining, which answers the purpose of a fly in hot weather, with a saving of bulk, and the trouble of pitching and packing it; openings in the seams of the lining favor the circulation of air between it and the roof of the tent. Ventilating tubes admit air at the bottom and discharge it above the heads of the beds. Other tubes admit air at the eaves and discharge it higher up—these can be opened or closed according to the weather. Glass of a tough variety admits light through the roof and walls. The latter being laced in sections can be rolled up or braced out in verandah fashion. It is claimed that from the time the wagon is run into camp the tent can be spread for the reception of wounded in 15 minutes, and struck in the same time, and that the shape of the tent makes them capable of resisting the pressure of the wind. The wagon when packed, including three days' provisions for 50 men, and 18 stretcher-bedsteads, a cooking apparatus, allowing 200 lbs. for patients' accoutrements, weighs about 4,000 lbs. for four horses—something over 10 cwt. per horse.

The wagon-stove can be kept fired up on the march. Thus the command can be constantly supplied with hot soups, food and water along the line of march. There are lighter wagons of this pattern, intended for the use of small parties, either military or civil.

The thought comes to the surface in this connection of why cannot every Army wagon and ambulance be supplied with a cover big enough to form a tent for a number of men, and a stove for burning kerosene oil. The advantage of unloading and loading under cover will be appreciated by every traveller. Picture a number of wagons with big wings of canvas ready to be put out on the sides the moment they come to a halt—how quickly everybody could be put under cover in bad weather, the animals as well as the men.

According to the Tortoise Field Hospital Equipment plan, a flying hospital for protecting the wounded near the front would be comprised of four wagons, each complete in itself, with all the appliances for 18 to 20 beds, or one-third of the hospital, the total would be accommodations for from 54 to 60 beds. For the medical staff and attendants there would be a smaller four-wheeled wagon containing tent accommodations with beds for two surgeons, two superintendents (whatever that may mean), six nurses, one cook, together with all the requisite medicine and appliances for the entire hospital for 54 to 60 beds. Then there should be four latrine tents, sanitary stores, provisions and comforts for 70 men for three days. All this property should be arranged in packages for three or four horse wagons, or pack animals.

The largest pattern of the "Tortoise" tent measures 30 feet long by 21 feet wide, is 10 feet high with a wall 5 feet high. It contains about 5,000 cubic feet of air space, covers 630 superficial feet, and weighs with jointed poles, pegs, mallets, bags to contain it, 396 lbs. The next size is 30x21 feet and 9 feet high, the wall 3 feet, and it contains about 3,380 cubic feet of air space, and covers 630 superficial feet and weighs with its belongings 345 lbs. These wagons have ample space for water tanks, fuel boxes, earth closets, stretchers, one of which can be converted by a rubber sheet into a bath. The "Tortoise" wagon, tent and kitchen combination is manufactured by the Military Equipment, Stores and Tent Company, 26 Pall Mall, and though their exhibit is combined with that of the medical department of the Army, the "Tortoise" has not yet been officially adopted by the military authorities, though all the officers I have spoken to on the subject wish to see it adopted in the army. Conservatism seems to be in the way only. The "Tortoise" sporting tent is on the same principle as the hospital tent, but is light enough to be used in a rough country for hunting purposes; the space given to things of a medical nature is replaced by sporting traps. It weighs 11½ cwt., is made and finished in natural woods and has a smart, serviceable look. It is calculated for one or a pair of horses, fitted with water tanks, gun and fishing rod racks, provision boxes, game bags, etc.

Besides these there is a stove capable of cooking for fifty people, and stretcher beds can be added. The cover when unrolled forms a tent 20 feet by 18 feet, with windows of glass, ventilation lined to keep out the sun in hot climates, and the sides can be hitched up veranda fashion. It can be pitched or



struck by two men in seven minutes. With everything belonging to it the weight is 318 lbs. The tent can be used separated from the wagon; the latter at the time can be put to the uses of a common wagon. The cut shows how the "Tortoise" looks on the road for travelling.

The St. John's Ambulance Association also have a very creditable display at the Royal Military Exhibition of ambulances of several sizes and patterns, wheeled and hand litters, military, police and common stretcher. The last named has telescopic handles for the purpose of shortening it in narrow passages such as in mines and elsewhere. The wheeled litter is the best I ever saw. All the vehicles and litters made by this association are quite light in construction, and look like American workmanship in style and ingenious adaptation to their uses. These articles are supplied chiefly to the volunteer military organizations, the police, fire and ambulance services. I need hardly say in conclusion, that in studying the merits and uses of all the appliances I have mentioned above, I was possessed with a desire to obtain a sample of each, for deposit in the Medical Museum at Washington, to be used as models for our Regular and Volunteer forces to copy, in part at least, in constructing similar things in the future.

ED. P. VOLLUM, Colonel, Surgeon, U. S. A.  
LONDON, July 26, 1890.

The following is given as the composition for glue like cement, suitable for filling up cracks in a boat, or any such application. The glue is made by melting equal parts of pitch and gutta-percha in an iron pot, thoroughly mixed by stirring. It is made up in sticks, and melted into the cracks with a warm iron.

## WHO INVENTED THE SHELL GUN?

WHEN in December, 1885, John Ericsson published an article on the monitors in the *Century Magazine* an officer of the Navy wrote to him saying: "You have inadvertently fallen into the common error in giving Gen. Paixhan the credit for the brilliant invention of the shell gun. Gen. Geo. Bomford, an ordnance officer of the U. S. Army, who graduated from West Point in 1805, introduced the 'bomb cannon' to which the name of 'Columbiad' was given. Gen. Paixhan, when in this country, obtained the drawings of the Columbiad from Gen. Bomford, and not very long after the gun appeared in France under the name of the 'Paixhan gun.' The latter name became so general that it was adopted even by us, and for a long time a knowledge of the name of the inventor was confined to comparatively few in this country." To this statement Ericsson replied, saying:

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1885.

DEAR ADMIRAL: Shortly after my arrival in this country, 1839, I became intimately acquainted with Col. Bomford and Commodore Perry. The latter had just returned from England and France, where he had studied naval ordnance under instructions from the Navy Department. The result of his journey was considered very important at the time, as he brought a full report of the success of the then recent labors of Gen. Paixhan; he also brought complete drawings of Paixhan's perfected shell gun, which was at once adopted by the Navy Department at Washington for the two large middle-wheel steam frigates, *Mississippi* and *Missouri*, then being constructed.

I had frequent interviews with the two United States officers mentioned, as I brought plans of a screw steam ship of war, for which Congress at once granted an appropriation. Of course Gen. Paixhan's brilliant invention and its important bearing on naval warfare was frequently adverted to during the said interviews, yet Col. Bomford in my presence never claimed the new gun as his invention.

In connection with coast defence the "Columbiad" was often spoken of, a gun particularly described in the enclosed extract from Col. Benton's "Ordnance and Gunnery," published at New York, 1867. I also enclose a brief extract from Appleton's *Cyclopaedia* of 1864, Vol. XII., page 145.

With reference to the "bomb cannon," for firing hollow shot charged with powder, I beg to observe that during my early studies of artillery, previous to 1820, such a gun was not even then regarded as a novelty.

I have deemed the foregoing explanation necessary in answer to your assumption that I have, in my *Century* article, inadvertently deprived Gen. Bomford of the credit of being the originator of a system known in Europe before his time.

I am, Admiral, yours truly,

(Signed)

J. ERICSSON.

## HORSES AND LARKS ARE FLYERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERHAPS you do not know big Robert J. Stout, of M. of the 4th, nor his war horse, "Vicksburg," standing 1,374 pounds without his shoes. But can you tell us whether that Oregon regiment has another like him for Bob to pursue Indians on? We cannot get along without Bob. He is the soul of the troop; always up at the scrimmage and down on his luck. We claim he and "Vick" are so big that he goes around on a hilltop as it were, and that is the reason he always sees the Indians first. And then Bob's wife is a full hand of the top kind! Not that there is anything in the order about the exchange or transfer of wives, or other private property, except by mutual consent and after confirmation by the Senate. But you see there is a choice about horses and wives as long as there is a difference between men.

Can nobody do something about having men and horses assigned to regiments so they will suit each other, or must we always go haphazard this way and have big men and little horses assigned to the same regiment like a polo party, or men in the same troop riding mongrel cayuses and clydesdales which can only change together on a quartermaster's vouchers. I suppose it will take lots of trouble for somebody to introduce system and sense into such chaos; but if all work together and the actual solid facts are carefully collected and shown up so anybody with half an eye can see them something better should surely be given us. Cannot the post and regimental commanders show up what sort of horses we need to fit the men, and sell off the misfits for what they will bring? Cavalry is cavalry, just as matrimony is matrimony; and all-sized men on a mixed mount of rats and camelopards cannot make a regiment, and that is what you are giving us!

DOESTICK.

## WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF LIQUOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN view of the recent discussions in Congress relating to the sale of beer at the cantones at Army posts, it will perhaps be interesting to see what the Father of our Country thought of such matters. His ideas are pretty clearly set forth in the following order which he issued to his command at Newburgh, over a hundred years ago, and correspond very closely and curiously with the arguments used by the officers of the Army and others who think it better to supply a place to the soldier for getting his beer where he can be restricted, than to have him seek it where he will not be under the eye of his military superiors. Unlike some of the opponents to the soldiers' refreshments, Washington seems to have had some confidence in the "restrictive" powers of the officers of his command, and yet they were doubtless little better or worse than the officers of the present day.

F. TAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURGH, May 18, 1785.

The General is extremely concerned to learn that an article so salutary as distilled liquor was expected to be when properly used, and which was desired for the refreshment and comfort of the troops, has been in many instances productive of very ill consequences. He calls the attention of the officers of every grade to these abuses, and to watch over the health of their men, for which purpose he suggests the expedient of keeping liquor rolls in every corps, from which the name of every soldier shall be struck off who admits himself to drunkenness or injures his constitution by

Intemperance. Such soldiers as are struck off are not to draw liquor on any occasion, but are to receive other articles in lieu thereof. \* \* \* The evil practice of swallowing the whole ration of liquor at a single draught is also to be prevented, by causing the sergeants to see it duly distributed daily and mixed with water at stated times; in which case, instead of being pernicious, it will become very refreshing and salutary. An object so essential to the health of the men ought not only to be superintended by the officers of police, but to be deemed worthy to attract the attention of every officer who is anxious for the reputation of the corps to which he belongs, the welfare of individuals, and the good of the Service. But it rests principally with the commandants of corps to have so useful a regulation carried effectually into execution, as well as to observe cleanliness and economy and good order within the sphere of their respective commands.

#### REMINISCENCES OF DRY TORTUGAS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

UNDER the heading of Personal Items in the edition of your journal of June 28, 1890, appears the following:

"G. L. C., in a letter to the New York Times, giving some interesting reminiscences of the Dry Tortugas, refers to the yellow fever scourge of 1867, and says:

"At the time four batteries of the 5th U. S. Artillery were at Fort Jefferson, viz.: Batteries M, K, I and H and a detachment of the Engineer Corps. So swift was the spread of the disease that inside of two weeks every officer in the place was down. The commandant's wife was among the first to go, and it is said that Major Smith himself died more from a broken heart than from yellow fever. According to Mr. Thompson every officer in the fort died, with the exception of 2d Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, of Battery M, the present Capt. Zalinski of dynamite gun fame. Lieut. Zalinski is said to have saved himself by living entirely on goat's milk and oranges, though he was taken down and went through with the fever."

As I am one who was stationed at Fort Jefferson at that time, and who went through with the fever, and still lives, I would ask you to spare me a little space in your journal for a few remarks in answer to the reminiscences of G. L. C. and the statement of Mr. Thompson.

During the yellow fever epidemic at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., the garrison was composed of Batteries I, L, K and M, 5th U. S. Artillery; Battery H, 5th U. S. Artillery, was not stationed there. The commissioned officers were: Capt. Val. H. Stone, 5th Art., commanding post and Battery L; Major Smith, Medical Corps, post surgeon; 1st Lieut. Paul Roemer, 5th Art.—commanding Battery K, post adjutant, post treasurer, provost marshal, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Solon Orr, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Gordon, 5th Art. Mrs. Stone, wife of Capt. Stone, and child; Mrs. Smith, wife of Dr. Smith, and child; Mrs. Gordon, wife of Lieut. Gordon, were also at the post during the epidemic. A large number of prisoners were in confinement at the fort. All the officers, Mrs. Stone, and Dr. Smith's child had the yellow fever. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Gordon escaped. Capt. Stone, Mrs. Stone, Dr. Smith and child, Lieut. Orr and Gordon died. Lieut. Zalinski and myself recovered.

In connection with the above, I give you an extract of an order, which is still in my possession: HEADQUARTERS SUB. DIST. KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS, KEY WEST, FLA., November 21, 1867.

General Orders No. 10.

The arrival of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. B. H. Hill, Lieut.-Colonel 5th Artillery, terminates the duty of the undersigned as temporary commander of the Sub. District.

The circumstances of the past summer have been so unusual as to justify a parting notice of a few of the many who have so faithfully struggled and suffered during the yellow fever visitation.

Lieut. Paul Roemer, 5th Art., after being ill with yellow fever at Fort Jefferson, while still confined to his bed, exercised the command of his post and sustained discipline under circumstances of great difficulty.

(Signed) GEO. P. ANDREWS, Major 5th U. S. Artillery, Commanding Sub. District. PAUL ROEMER, Capt., U. S. Army. DARMSTADT, GERMANY, July 10, 1890.

#### ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association was held in the office of the Commanding General of the Army Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 12, to determine the result of the vote on the pending amendment to limit the reserve and return annually to members the amount of the unused assessment of the previous year. Dr. Smart submitted a tabulated statement showing a total of 676 votes in favor of the proposition and 54 in opposition. He also stated that but one letter had been received objecting in detail to the reduction of the reserve on the ground that it would be dangerous to the stability of the association. This was from a retired officer who was agent for a civilian company, and who, naturally, looked upon the matter from that point of view. If a run of deaths should assail his company it had to scale down or go into the hands of a receiver. If a run of deaths should assail our Mutual Aid Association we have merely to call for more assessments, as provided for in the constitution. In limiting our reserve by this amendment we are simply ceasing to call for assessments until they are required.

Gen. Macfeely remarked that the idea of this meeting was simply to get together and determine whether the views of the association on the amendment would justify the Executive Committee in going ahead and making out the assessment cards for the next year as provided for the proposed amendment.

Major Gillies inquired if the cards would be sent out before it had been ascertained whether the amendment had been adopted.

Dr. Smart replied that they would not be sent out until after the next annual meeting, when the vote would be cast. The idea was to know what the association was going to do, so that everything would be in readiness at the next annual meeting. In the meantime those who had not sent in their votes could do so or change them if they saw fit.

Gen. Macfeely—it appears to be the sense of the meeting, informally expressed, that the secretary have his cards prepared as intended by this amendment, so that they can be sent out immediately after the vote is cast, if the amendment is carried.

The secretary was instructed to publish the result of this meeting and call upon all members to have their votes in by the next annual meeting.

### THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEW YORK CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1890.

DURING the past two weeks two facts have been clearly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the military authorities of the State. First, that twelve companies should constitute the regimental organization; second, that the separate companies, organized as battalions, need no longer be dependent on the officers of city regiments for their field and staff officers. The work of the three battalions under Col. Bacon, which occupied the camp during the week ending Aug. 9, has clearly shown the strength and capability of the officers and men of the separate companies of the State. True, there many defects in the instruction, as well as in the method of its imparting, but these must be considered in their proper light, and are certainly more sins of omission than of commission. It was stated to the Journal by one of the State officials, that in his opinion the work was altogether too rapid, that the progression was forced, and that too little care was paid to minute details and the correction of errors. This, we acknowledge, is but too true, though we cannot agree with the aforesaid official as to the care of minute details. It must be considered that these companies are together but one week in every two years, and if the minute details of every battalion movement are too closely scrutinized and slight errors corrected much valuable time will be sacrificed with very little advantage to officers and men. It should be sufficient that the principles of battalion combinations are impressed upon these officers, and if they are, as we consider them after the careful study of the week, the progression, though decidedly fast, was equally healthful, and will in time prove its own worth. In the fore part of the week both battalion and company officers evinced a great lack of confidence in themselves. This was naturally to be expected, but as the days passed the nervousness wore off, and the wisdom of the selection of company commanders to act as field officers was most apparent. On Thursday morning the two fields were occupied by the several companies in individual skirmish drill, and after guard mount drills by battalion were held under the immediate supervision of Col. Bacon and his assistants. These were continued on Friday morning; but at the Monday drill the three battalions were exercised as one regiment, the several movements being executed in good shape, the larger majority of them being in double time. In this drill the capacity of the company commanders was fully tested, and they acquitted themselves in a most satisfactory manner. The afternoon of this day was devoted to an armed reconnaissance, the advance being under the command of Lieut.-Col. King, with Capt. Eddy's battalion, the 5th. The rear guard, under Capt. Haubenestel, 3d Battalion, and the reserve, the 4th Battalion, under Capt. Murphy, with the 10th Sep. Co., Capt. Dickey, and 31st Sep. Co., Capt. Budlong, as flankers. This display was eminently successful; the scouts gave timely warning of the enemy's position, the advance guard was deployed as skirmishers and promptly reinforced by the main body. (On the approach of the enemy these skirmishers were withdrawn by the flank, and reformed in the rear, while the main body attacked in force, and finally won the day, to the satisfaction of all concerned.)

Battalion drills were held on Saturday morning, and after guard mount preparations were made for the departure of the troops, but "man proposes, etc.," and soon the story of the railroad strike and the prospect of getting home, drove all other thoughts from the minds of the soldiers. The situation was thoroughly canvassed, and the men became entirely convinced that they were in for active campaign. And after the week's work and the confidence of the men in the ability of their officers, had the occasion arisen, the 3d, 4th and 5th Provisional Battalions would have acquitted themselves with credit. The payment of the troops having been completed by Col. Plisterer, Col. Bacon decided that it would be better to drill than have the men work themselves up in speculations on the railroad strike, and despite a drizzling rain, had the assembly sounded, and the battalions were formed for a brigade drill, which, however, had to be abandoned after a few movements. Late in the afternoon the 21st Co. from Troy arrived at camp, followed in an hour later by the 11th Co. from Mt. Vernon. Still there were no trains for the removal of troops whose tour of duty was completed. They must, however, be fed, and Col. Story, the commissary of the camp, conferred with the caterers, Windholz and Yale. The colonel was happy for the caterers were equal to emergency, and at the regular supper hour fed the 600 men left over, two companies having already left camp, while at 9 p. m. they announced that they were ready to furnish supper to the 900 men who had by that time reached the State camp. This is a proof of the extraordinary facilities of the New York Camp of Instruction, and the capacity of its commissary, Col. Story, and its caterers, Windholz and Yale. The average strength of the present in camp of the three battalions was as follows:

| THIRD BATTALION.      |   |    |    | Percent Present. |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|------------------|
| Average Present.      |   |    |    |                  |
| Officers. Men. Tot.   |   |    |    |                  |
| 10th Separate Co..... | 3 | 46 | 49 | 75.30            |
| 15th Separate Co..... | 4 | 58 | 62 | 76.36            |
| 19th Separate Co..... | 3 | 85 | 88 | 84.35            |
| 31st Separate Co..... | 3 | 58 | 61 | 73.84            |
| FOURTH BATTALION.     |   |    |    | Percent Present. |
| Average Present.      |   |    |    |                  |
| Officers. Men. Tot.   |   |    |    |                  |
| 14th Separate Co..... | 3 | 82 | 85 | 86.30            |
| 16th Separate Co..... | 4 | 49 | 53 | 83.26            |
| 23d Separate Co.....  | 3 | 59 | 62 | 85.52            |
| 24th Separate Co..... | 3 | 58 | 61 | 80.35            |
| FIFTH BATTALION.      |   |    |    | Percent Present. |
| Average Present.      |   |    |    |                  |
| Officers. Men. Tot.   |   |    |    |                  |
| 32d Separate Co.....  | 3 | 72 | 75 | 88.06            |
| 37th Separate Co..... | 3 | 64 | 67 | 76.46            |
| 44th Separate Co..... | 3 | 57 | 60 | 71.40            |
| 46th Separate Co..... | 4 | 93 | 97 | 89.38            |

Capt. James H. Lloyd's, 21st Separate Co., was the first detachment of the second provisional regiment to reach camp on Saturday, Aug. 9—103 officers and men—and from this company the first guard of the week was selected, and it is only just to state that a better first guard was never seen at the Peekskill camp. Notwithstanding the railroad blockade all the troops reached camp on Saturday, the strength present, as shown by the official reports, being:

6th Battalion, Capt. Wm. M. Kirby.—2d Sep. Co., Auburn, Capt. W. M. Kirby, 70; 34th Sep. Co., Capt. W. Wilson, 59; 41st Sep. Co., Capt. J. G. Butler, 63; 45th Sep. Co., Lieut. D. F. Dunsmore, 74. Total, 266.  
7th Battalion, Capt. H. C. Rogers.—3d Sep. Co., Oneonta, Capt. B. Mattice, 84; 20th Sep. Co., Binghamton, Capt. H. C. Rogers, 94; 21st Sep. Co., Troy, Capt. J. H. Lloyd, 103; 30th Sep. Co., Elmira, Capt. R. Morse, 43. Total, 324.  
8th Battalion, Capt. C. B. Gaskill.—11th Sep. Co., Mt. Vernon, Capt. E. J. Kinder, 53; 27th Sep. Co., Malone, Capt. G. W. Crooks, 62; 42d Sep. Co., Niagara Falls, Capt. C. B. Gaskill, 71; 43d Sep. Co., Olean, Capt. C. G. Thynge, 52. Total, 248.

Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith, 7th Regiment, is taking the place of Lieut.-Col. King as chief of staff to Col. Bacon. If the duty and progression of the provisional regiment had been satisfactory, how much more should be said of these three battalions, for as Col. Bacon expressed it, they were ready to begin where the others had left off. The duty of the day of rest, Sunday, was simply an inspection of the battalions and their quarters, but with reveille on Monday the men were ready for active work, and after surgeon's call the three battalions were sent out for a skirmish drill. These were by company under supervision of the battalion commanders, and were carefully observed by Colonel Bacon and Lieut.-Col. Smith, the weak points noted and reserved for the afternoon lecture. The mid-day drill was in regimental formations, and was used to test the capacity of company commanders, and, as in the company skirmish, defects were noted for future reference. Tuesday's work was varied by drills of the separate battalion and a regimental skirmish drill by the numbers, and the same routine on Wednesday, Col. Bacon and his chief of staff having an active supervision over the manoeuvres and promptly correcting palpable errors, but, as stated before, completely ignoring the smaller details. A change was made in the evening ceremonies of this day, the dress parade was in a brigade formation, line of masses, and as a ceremony was most effective. Many styles of dismissal from dress parade have been in vogue at the Peekskill camp, from the "all around the mulberry bush" the favorite expression of a well known officer, to the march past in review with the sergeant-major in command, and the 1st sergeant in charge of companies, but it remained for this occasion to "out Herod Herod." The parade being dismissed by the acting assistant adjutant-general, the battalion commanders instead of marching to quarters by the shortest possible route, each broke his battalion into column of divisions, right in front. Then the 1st battalion moved forward, broke into companies, and with guide right and the battalion commander on the right flank, circled the parade ground, and passing as it were in review, or giving a marching salute to the brigade commander. The action of the 1st battalion was followed by the others, the distance between battalions, having, in the march, been closed up, so that the twelve companies were as one regiment, yet without an actual commander. It was certainly a "go as you please," and although very pretty as a specimen of the marching capabilities of the several companies, was certainly anything but tactical, and caused considerable criticism. We heard that one of the general officers on the staff of Governor Hill called Col. Bacon's attention to this fact, and, though unofficially, expressed his disapproval of such innovations of tactics. It is doubtful if this style of march past will be repeated.

Thursday morning was devoted to separate battalion drills, the 6th, Capt. Kirby's, starting in with a skirmish. Here the master's hand was needed, but was withheld, and though the regimental commander was supervising the glaring errors of company commanders and individual skirmishers, were not corrected. Here was a chance where the correction of minor errors would have the desired effect, but we are sorry to state that "progression" was in this instance misused. This drill was a palpable failure. The other battalions—7th, Capt. Rogers, and 8th, Capt. Gaskill—confined themselves to the movements of the school of the battalion, the 8th showing as neat a drill as the Journal has ever seen on the Peekskill Camp Grounds. True, the commander was somewhat slow and much time was wasted in useless dressing, but every movement was clean and distinct, and company commanders evinced a practical knowledge of their duties. The 7th Battalion, too, showed up in good form, and deserves much credit.

After an excellent grand march, during which the practiced band of Capt. Thurston, the Guard Instructor of the camp, could readily be seen, the regiment was formed for brigade drill. Here again the work of the 8th Battalion was of the poorest kind, and after the very worst of formations the companies were returned to quarters and a second formation ordered. The second formation was not as it should have been, but it was allowed to pass. "Progression" was in the ascendant. The formation of the other battalions was remarkably slow, and on the completion of the brigade formation the commander of the left battalion, 8th, executed the present from the rear of his command, Col. Bacon accepting the salute without correcting this most palpable error. After an advance in line, a march in echelon was executed in fair shape, followed by a few movements by the flank, marching company front and a wheel into line, when the brigade was marched to the lower field where more space could be obtained.

The balance of this drill, for a first attempt of the commanders of our separate companies to master the intricacies of brigade evolutions, must be pronounced a success, and though there were numerous errors of omission and commission, the many good points, the rapid charges, and the manner in which the battalion and company commanders grasped the situation were most commendable. It must be remembered, too, that several of these companies were under command of lieutenants, not a few of whom had on this occasion paid their first visit to the State camp, and when we state that the drill as a whole was a remarkably good one, and would rank with the same class of duty rendered by the commands of the 1st and 2d Brigades, the hard work of Col. Bacon, Lieut.-Col. Smith, their assistants and the officers of these separate companies can be readily understood. It was "progression" in earnest, and the progress made was thoroughly appreciated by the officers and men of this 21st Provisional Regiment.

The 6th Regiment, N. Y. City, will relieve Col. Bacon's command Saturday, Aug. 18, their week's tour closing the State camp of 1890.

A detachment from the 1st Battery, Capt. Wendell, will also relieve the sixteen men of the 2d Battery, Capt. Wilson, who, under command of Sergt. Sherry, have done such excellent duty during the week.

PENNSYLVANIA CAMP AT MOUNT GRETTA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mount Gretna writes as follows: Some of the Regulars seem inclined to regard the trip as somewhat of a farce. Indeed, they even intimate that the whole camp was a failure, looking at it from a military point of view. One of them, who is pretty level-headed and long-sighted, said, while speaking of the camp: "It's all a mistake, this thing of mixing the Regulars and the militia together. If we went to Mount Gretna for the instruction of the State troops, I'd like to know where it came in. We performed exactly the same duties that we would have done in garrison, and no attention whatever was paid to what we did. A few of the officers always watched our drills, and probably a crowd of stragglers looked on because it was something a little new to them and they were on the lookout for amusement, but we might as well not have been there for all the notice that was taken of us by the militiamen as a whole. Another reason that may not be very palatable to some is nevertheless a fact. A Regular soldier in the ranks recognizes the fact that he is not the social equal of his superior officer, for the simple reason that circumstances, as well as the laws governing a soldier's mode of living and course of duty, do not permit it. There is a distinct line drawn between them which separates them into different classes. In the militia this is not so. A private may rank socially above his superior officer, and need not hesitate most of the time to show that he considers himself a better stripe of goods than the man who commands him. Now, when you come to mixing two bodies of men like this you're trying to make water jibe with oil. It won't go. The militiaman thinks he is a little better than a Regular Army man, and the latter invariably considers the militiaman a sort of amateur who is to be pitied rather than courted. As far as the Regular instructing the militia is concerned that won't work either. It's a fact that the majority of officers in the militia know it all and no one can teach them anything. The Regular Army men make fighting a profession, and more of them devote their lives to it and it alone. The militiamen don't. They get a comparatively superficial knowledge of warfare—just enough to make them think they have it down fine, when they haven't. Those are in my mind good enough reasons why the two bodies should not be brought into contact—just now, at any rate—and I doubt if the time will ever come when the Regular will gracefully pose as a model for the militiaman or when the militiaman will gracefully receive instructions from the Regular."

Mount Gretna is an excellent camping ground for a brigade, but entirely too small for a division. They do not seem to be at all favorably inclined toward the encampment of a whole division at one time either. An officer said in this regard:

"The railroad facilities from the main track of the Pennsylvania do not begin to meet the requirements of so large a crowd, and the troops were several days getting in and getting settled. I cannot refrain from saying that it looks as if the State of Pennsylvania paid \$165,000 for an inspection and two reviews. Beyond that nothing was attempted which could not have been better executed at the armories at home. A big camp like that is the place for new manoeuvres. The militiamen have the idea that if they get a few of the movements down fine which are spread out before them in Upton's tactics they are in condition to conquer the world and haven't anything more to learn. Why, they leave just where real warfare begins. Such a thing as modern battle tactics is unknown to them. It is in the ability to rightly handle just such bodies of men as that division of 9,000 militiamen which camped at Mount Gretna that officers in the militia are lacking. That's the sort of work that will count in a war now, and that's the very thing that is never attempted."

"We had plenty of rain in camp. It was dark and raining hard when we got there and we had to put up all our canvas in a driving storm. The militiamen sent detachments ahead and had their cooking arrangements all ready for them when they reached camp. They left things just as they found them and detachments were left behind to do the work. That's the militia. It rained when the President was there, and the review was a pretty wet spectacle. The President rode down the line in a carriage. Gov. Beaver, though, rode around with his old stumped leg thrown over a saddle and had smiles for everybody. He's a sprightly old fellow and everybody likes him."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

RHODE ISLAND.

THE annual encampment of the Brigade Rhode Island Militia which came to a close at Oakland Beach Saturday, Aug. 9, was characterized by the accomplishment of a tremendous amount of practical instruction in the art of war. For several years it has been the practice of Brig.-Gen. Rhodes to devote considerable of the time in camp to field drills and practice marches in the surrounding country, with instruction in operations of offence and defence, and at the same time give the troops an idea of actual service. In the results achieved and duty performed the encampment of this year far outstripped its predecessors. Four of the five days of the encampment were devoted to these field manoeuvres, each of a different nature, that practical knowledge might be obtained in a variety of movements. The plan of operations for Tuesday took the infantry regiments by rail from Providence to the camp, where, after donning fatigue dress, under command of Col. James Moran, 2d Regt., they were marched out of camp, forming a defensive force, to intercept the progress of a force consisting of Battery A, Light Artillery, 1st Battalion of Cavalry, and 1st Machine Gun Battery, under command of Brig.-Gen. Rhodes, who had marched overland from Providence, and were to assume the offensive against the camp. No instructions were given regimental commanders as to what the movements of the opposing forces would be, the object being to test their ability in strategic movements, and the knowledge of handling troops in the field. In order to make the plan a success it was necessary to distribute the forces over a territory of three miles, concentrating along the Apponaug Road, and covering all crossroads, yet Col. Moran handled his troops admirably, protecting every approach to the camp and completely checking the

advance of the opposing force. Upon the displaying of a flag of truce, hostilities were ceased and the contending forces joined and entered and occupied the camp. The lesson of that day's manoeuvring to the three arms of the service was, "To the infantry, 'How to meet artillery and cavalry, themselves unprotected,' and to the cavalry and artillery, 'How to support each other in attack and defence.'" The movements called into service a display of company proficiency in the skirmish drill, as well as a knowledge of picket and outpost duty, with which the brigade showed perfect familiarity. Brigade guard mounting, followed later in the day by dress parade, closed the duties of the day. On Wednesday morning the brigade again left camp to march to Apponaug, about five miles from the camp. The plan of the day's movements was to gain possession of the town, placing it under military law, and picket it against attack. Picket posts were established on the march, platoons of artillery placed to command the main approaches to the town, while videttes guarded all the crossroads. The town being finally taken, pickets were established throughout the place, with the idea of scouring the various public buildings, guarding crossroads, and to preserve order. After practical instruction in these duties the march was again taken up for the camp, the same precautions being taken as on the march to the town, the cavalry forming a rear guard, while the artillery covered the retreat. The purpose of the day's movements was to demonstrate to the brigade the actual practice of going into danger successfully, and fortify defenceless positions, to further protect their own.

On Thursday occurred the sham battle between opposing forces, on what is known as Warwick plains, and was the most realistic example of actual warfare ever seen in the State. The brigade was divided into equal commands, under Colonels Moran, of the 2d Regiment, and Thornton, of the 1st Regiment, one-half the artillery and cavalry being attached to each force. Colonel Thornton's command assumed the defensive, leaving camp at an early hour, and that under Colonel Moran acted on the offensive. Colonel Thornton, with one-half his force, chose a commanding position along the Apponaug road, open to the front, but heavily wooded in the rear, while the remaining forces under Major Kendall, were sent to occupy the old Providence Road, gradually falling back and joining the main force at the crossroads. The field selected afforded excellent opportunity for ambushing an enemy, and it was the opinion of old Army critics that, with ball cartridges, no enemy could have lived to cross the plains. The battlefield was triangular, and over two miles in extent. Colonel Moran handled his forces admirably, and the great territory covered permitted of excellent manoeuvring. As to the success of the battle, it was impossible to decide between the forces, although so admirably had Colonel Thornton placed his forces, compelling the opposing forces to approach or cross the line of fire of his ambushed Gatlings, protected by strong infantry and artillery supports, that it would seem hardly possible for any force to approach his position. The battle, as the contending forces approached each other, was a most hotly-contested one, and partook of a friendly hand-to-hand nature, in which Colonel Moran's force, in their zeal to capture one of the Gatlings of the defensive force, lost their colors, but subsequently regained them. The contending forces then combined and the troops returned to camp.

Friday was Governor's day and, with the rising of the sun, began the arrival of crowds of visitors. The morning was devoted entirely to brigade drill, under General Rhodes, in which the men showed to good advantage the results of the week's instruction. At noon His Excellency, Governor Davis, and staff arrived, and were received with a salute by Battery A, on the parade. The review of the troops took place at 3.30 o'clock. Companies were splendidly aligned—18 files front—and displayed great steadiness throughout the ceremony. In the march in review, the dress and distances were admirably preserved, and salutes well timed, while the wheelings were well-nigh perfect. The State dinner to the gubernatorial party, general assembly and friends followed next, in a large tent near brigade headquarters. Dress parade, at 5.30 o'clock, was followed by divine service on the parade, in which the entire brigade participated, and closed the duty of the day. It had been the intention of General Rhodes to have the brigade march from camp to Providence on Saturday, the operations to partake of the nature of a retreat, the troops gradually falling back on the city, fighting their way. But these plans were frustrated by the rain, which, as was the case last year, came down in torrents during the morning. In consequence it was necessary to leave a detail in charge of the camp, as tents were too wet to be struck, and the troops proceeded from camp by rail, being dismissed in Providence. From a practical point of view, the value of the instruction imparted to the men through movements of this nature cannot be overestimated. It was a drill in strategy and actual service the entire week, giving a grand opportunity to the men to display their knowledge of the lessons learned in armory drills, and reflected the highest credit on General Rhodes's ability as a tactician. The average strength of the brigade in camp this year, as shown by the morning reports, was 81 officers and 12,000 men, a very good percentage as compared with the attendance of former years. The health of the camp was excellent, and the discipline remarkable, it being generally remarked that the camp was the quietest held in the State.

The State is in need of a new camp ground, as the one in use at present is private property, and is being yearly more and more encroached upon by residences. This evil will probably be rectified by the next session of the Legislature, and a suitable ground provided, where rifle practice can be indulged in, in addition to usual routine observed in the past.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DELAWARE.

THE annual encampment of State troops at Brandywine Springs, New Castle, Del., closing Aug. 2, is claimed to have been the most successful one in the history of the National Guard of the State of Delaware.

For the first time a brigade organization was formed consisting of the 1st Regiment of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, dismounted (two troops) and a battery of artillery from the State College at Newark, Del., the last-named organization was organized for ceremonies, drills, etc., as an infantry battalion of two companies and was under the immediate command of 1st Lieut. Geo. Le Roy Brown, 11th U. S. Inf., Professor of Military Science, etc., at Delaware College.

The Laurel company arrived on the grounds Thursday, July 24, and in a driving rain pitched tents and prepared the grounds for the reception of the other organizations. It has been customary for the companies to alternate in the performance of this necessary, but disagreeable, duty. The work was well done this year, under very trying circumstances, by Captain Wooten and his men.

The Cadet Battalion arrived and went into camp Saturday evening and the other organizations arrived later in the day.

Little was done Saturday beyond settling down for work. Guard mounting and battalion dress parade took place in the evening.

Sunday morning the men were formed for com-

pany inspection without arms, and afterwards marched over to the grove and attended divine service, conducted by the chaplain of the regiment. Those of Catholic faith attended service of low mass under Father Birmingham.

Brigade dress parade and guard mounting took place in the evening and was witnessed by thousands of people. The Cadet Battalion was specially applauded during the dress parade and afterwards during the execution of company movements attending the dismissal of the several companies after parade.

The cavalry and Cos. A, C and I, 1st Regiment, also received special notice for excellence in manual and comparative precision in company movements.

Much attention was paid to the instruction of sentinels during the first two nights in camp; but the bad custom of having new sentinels received a check on the first night of camp, when several sentinels rather turned the tables on their tormentors. A moderate amount of "trying sentinels" may be of service; but, as a rule, it is of questionable utility, and may do positive harm.

Monday the troops got down to good work and the day was well filled with company and battalion drills, including skirmish manoeuvres.

Tuesday, though rainy, was devoted to drills, as on the preceding day; the skirmish drill of the 1st Regiment of infantry, under the supervision of the Government inspector, Lieut. Brown, being the feature of the day, though perhaps the brigade dress parade received more attention, and the target practice of a number of the companies during the day was also decidedly interesting to the visitors.

Wednesday the Governor of the State was received with proper honors by the brigade salute of 17 guns, fired by the Delaware College Cadet Battery.

Target practice continued during the day, though the intense heat of the afternoon, prevented battalion drills. Guardmounting and brigade dress parade, however, took place as usual.

Thursday, the camp was inspected by Lt. G. Leff. Brown, 11th U. S. Inf., and under his command executed movements illustrating a front attack and the proper disposition of the different arms represented in the brigade during a retreat. The conduct of officers and men on this occasion was very creditable and earned the applause of the spectators. Blank cartridges were freely used by artillery, infantry and cavalry.

After brigade dress parade in the evening the troops were turned over to Lieut. Brown, who put the brigade through several movements and then made a close and careful inspection of arms, uniforms and equipments.

Friday forenoon was extremely hot; but the routine work, except battalion drill, was continued. Good work was done on the target range. A rain came up in the afternoon, but the brigade, under command of Lieut. Brown, was formed and sent to review before the Governor of the State. Towards evening, the rain ceased and a very interesting brigade skirmish drill and sham battle took place, the brigade being under the immediate command of Lieut. Brown, U. S. Army, who was ably assisted by the several members of the Governor's staff and the battalion commanders—Colonel Marshall, commanding the 1st Regiment of infantry; Major Rice, commanding the 1st Regiment of cavalry and Cadet Robert Morara, U. S. M. A., commanding the Delaware College Cadet Battery, and Lieut. Herbert Deakine, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp. The movements were well-executed and the drill reflected great credit on officers and men of the brigade, who proved themselves, with one or two exceptions, not only well conversant with their duties, but cool and deliberate in their execution.

Saturday forenoon was devoted to target practice and competition for prizes, and the tents fell at 1 P. M., the brigade marching out of camp immediately afterwards.

One company was left behind to pack up State property and prepare same for shipment.

The Government inspector, Lt. Brown, U. S. A., expressed himself greatly pleased with the courtesy and kindly attention accorded him on all occasions by all, from general to private, and stated that he was especially pleased with the effort to learn one to improve in all things pertaining to the profession of arms.

The freedom from anything bordering excess and the general military courtesy displayed by the officers and men were the features of this camp.

Much hard work was done during the encampment and the men were at all times cheerful, obedient and respectful. Delaware is to be congratulated on the soldierly acumen and gratifying progress made by her soldiers in the underlying principles of the theory and art of war.

ENTREX NOUS.

RIOT DUTY FOR THE GUARD.

Owing to the likelihood of violence and possible destruction of property by a mob at Syracuse, N. Y., on Aug. 10, Gen. F. C. Doyle, 4th Brigade, ordered several separate companies of the 1st Infantry to march under arms, while the 65th and 74th Regiments, of Buffalo, were held in readiness at the armory. Lieut. Myall, commanding 40th Sep. Co., was the first detailed for duty, the orders being received by him at 6.30 P. M. Aug. 10, and by 9 P. M. 25 men left for East Syracuse provided with ball cartridges. At 3.15 A. M., Aug. 11, a second detachment of 27 men joined the first party. Happily, the services of none of the Guardsmen were needed. The 40th Sep. Co. remained in the cars nearly all the time awaiting orders and a feeling began to prevail that they were afraid to leave the train. A story was also circulated that they did march out once but were driven back again, which is not true. The truth is that the soldiers were merely awaiting orders. Although the railroad company sent an early request for troops, the authorities very properly did not care to order them out before it became fully apparent that the services of the troops were necessary. In replying to a communication from Vice President Webb, of the Central R. R., Col. E. L. Judson, military secretary to Gov. Hill, said among other things: "I am directed to say that Gen. Farnsworth was sent to Syracuse to investigate the situation and report. It is desirable that official and authentic information should be obtained before overt action is taken. You may rest assured that the State authorities will act promptly and vigorously in protecting property and preventing violence. The function of the military force should not, however, be misunderstood. It is not their business to operate the railroad, nor to interfere in behalf of either party to a labor controversy, but only when invoked to act in aid of the local civil authorities in suppressing violence and in protecting property. They are not expected to do mere police duty, nor to discharge those functions which more properly belong to a sheriff's posse comitatus. The power of the civil authorities should be fully applied before resort should be had to military force." Gov. Hill when spoken to in reference to ordering out troops, said: "The railroad company, in some instances, has seemed to expect that we would use the National Guard to run its trains. We couldn't do that. All we have a right to do is to protect the property of the railroad company from damage, and to suppress all disorder. That we shall do. I do not see that there has been any real urgent necessity for calling out the militia at Syracuse. My idea of the use of militia is that at all times and under all circumstances it should be sparingly used, if at all. The military law touching such cases provides, first of all, that the Sheriff of a county may call upon the National Guard companies of his county in an emergency for assistance in quelling a riot. The officers in command of such company or companies must inform me, but need not wait instructions. This was all done in the case of the Lewis trouble, except that commands from other counties were summoned."

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

We have received from Lieut.-Col. H. L. Turner, 1st Inf., Illinois National Guard, a souvenir album and sketch book of the 1st Infantry, which has been published and edited under his direction. It is a very interesting and beautifully

printed volume of 173 pages, measuring 12 x 9 1/4 inches—handsome paper and illustrations. The contents are as follows: Introductory, Dedication Day, the 1st Regiment to its Friends, Looking Backward, A Word with the Taxpayers, The New Armory, Photographs of Messrs. Van Schaik, Mitchell, Hutchinson and Kibbsat, of the Armory Association, and Marshall Field, a valuable friend of the regiment. The ex-commanders receive due attention, viz., Gen. Alex. C. McClure, Col. Geo. R. Davis, Col. Edgar D. Swain, Gen. Chas. Fitzsimmons and Col. Ed. B. Knox. Under the heading of the regiment is given a list of the Field Staff, N. C. Staff and Line officers, with the strength of each company, after which comes likenesses of the following: Col. Chas. R. E. Koch, Lieut. Col. H. L. Turner, Major G. V. Lauman, Major Taylor E. Brown, Major C. Adams, Surgeon: Captain Geo. Fuller, Assistant Surgeon: Captain W. L. De Remer, Adjutant: Captain Chas. G. Bolte, I. R. P.; Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Chaplain; A. L. Bell, Q. M.; Captain J. L. Price and Lieuts. S. Slade and E. F. Patrick, Co. A; Captain W. P. Sherman and Lieuts. W. A. Rome and W. J. Sander, Co. B; Captain G. W. Ford and Lieuts. A. L. Bolte and W. J. Wells, Co. C; Captain J. H. Barnett and Lieuts. J. A. Clark and Jos. Patton, Co. D; Captain W. J. L'Engle and Lieuts. W. F. Knoch and E. C. Sturgis, Co. E; Captain J. M. Eddy, Jr., and Lieuts. S. W. Smith and A. C. Seimert, Co. F; Captain J. B. Sanborn and Lieuts. G. W. Bristol and M. Culver, Co. G; Captain E. C. Young and Lieuts. A. W. Dick and W. G. G. Captain J. W. Chetworth and Lieuts. C. B. Sandham and E. J. Wright, Co. I, and Captain J. I. Ennis and Lieut. W. Counselman, Co. K.

A brief history of the Veteran Corps is given, with a likeness of the President, A. De V. Turner. Under the title of "Camp Scenes Reproduced from Photographs" are the following: 1. Field and Staff, the late ex-Colonel Knox and Capt. Philip Reese, U. S. Army, 2. Col. Koch, the Q. M. and N. C. Staff, 3. Colonel Zeigfeld, Capt. Eddy, and the 1st Regiment Rifle Team of 1889, 4. Captain Philio Rende and the Rifle Class of 1889, 5. After the Flood—Camp Lincoln, 6. Winner by a Neck, 7. Camp Lincoln, 8. Camp Munger, 9. Buffalo Rock, 10. Relieving Guard, 11. Our Old Camp Comrades, 12. Officers' Call, 13 and 14. The Gatling Gun Section, 15. Camp Etiquette, 16. Guard Mount, 17. Rifle Range, Camp Lincoln. Under the heading of "Comradeship," are autograph letters from a number of prominent Army and National Guard officers and prominent officials from various States, expressing kindly sentiment: several interesting articles on the value of the National Guard, etc. The souvenir is both handsome and interesting, and its compiler, Lieut.-Col. Turner, is to be congratulated for his enterprise.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania, it is said on good authority, has been assured that it will receive a rating higher than any other command in that State, as the result of the recent encampment and inspection at Mount Gretna. To be brief, the condition of the regiment was found to be perfect—34 officers and men, all told, reported, and there were about 4 officers and 3 colored men. Five companies—A, B, C, F and I—had every man in camp. The regiment was highly complimented by the President ("looked like Regulars"), by Colonel Corbin, "the best he saw on the field," by the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State. Every detail was carefully looked after, and what was the subject of very complimentary remarks was the condition of the Regimental Records, which have for a number of

years past been considered the best in the State. The work is done by a line officer, Lieut. T. E. Heath, of Co. F.

Lieut. Heath, in his 15 years of service in the Guard, has now put in some ten years with the books and papers of the regiment taking entire charge of the Adjutant's Office, and his work was highly complimented by Col. Corbin, A. A. G. U. S. Army, and other officers, both Regular and National Guard. The books and papers which he turned in were placed on exhibition at General Snowden's quarters. Col. Corbin, U. S. A., was so pleased that he offered Lieut. Heath a life position in his office at a higher salary than is paid to any clerk in the service. (See 7.)

The 13th and 8th Regiments made excellent showing in their efforts to gain first place.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The 14th Infantry is camping at Presque Isle, near Toledo, since Aug. 6. The 14th is the largest and best-equipped regiment in the State, having its own hospital and signal Corps. Col. Coit and his officers are strictly military men, and their camp is a model one for instruction as well as for comfort of the men. The discipline in the 14th is especially laudable. (See 7.)

Although the State appropriations had provided but for 6 days of camping, still nearly every military organization in this State camped at least eight days.

Presque Isle, near Toledo, is a model camping ground, and the managers of the Isle are very generous in their offers to secure military camps. If they would only run the boats to and from the island more frequently and regularly, they could greatly accommodate all concerned.

At the camp of the 2d Regiment at Presque Isle recently Co. G, Capt. J. A. Kuert, made an especially fine showing. 63 men were present in camp, which includes the entire number on the muster roll, and at inspection the company received 100 per cent. It was the largest company in the regiment, and not Co. H, as was mentioned last week. The latter company was second. Many of the men of Co. G were new, but the company was nevertheless well up in its duties. Capt. Kuert was a most hospitable host, and entertained many guests, among which were 60 members of the Toledo Cadets. Presque Isle is a lovely spot, and the camp was nicely located just northeast of the grove, and the drill grounds to the west of the tents. The regiment broke camp, leaving behind them nothing but pleasant impressions. Not only the officers, but the men as well, were gentlemanly and courteous during their stay at the island.

#### VARIOUS.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut, will be "in the field" at Ninetic, Conn., from Aug. 16 to Aug. 20, inclusive, and all correspondence should be directed accordingly.

There is talk of a big competitive drill to occur either at Tacoma or Spokane Falls in the near future between Co. F, of Dayton, and Co. C, of Tacoma, Washington.

The Second Brigade, of California National Guard, goes into camp at Santa Cruz, Cal., Aug. 16.

The papers in the cases of Capt. S. P. Ryan, 60th Regt., Capt. C. A. Du Bois, 21st Regt., and Lieut. Patterson, 1th Regt., despite statements to the contrary, were only received by Brig.-Gen. C. A. H. Bartlett, Judge-Advocate-General, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, from the State Camp at Peekskill. As the papers in these cases require a careful examination, the Judge-Advocate-General, with his press

of other business, can hardly be expected to pass on them for a couple of weeks.

Co. K, 2d Regt., Minnesota National Guard, from Duluth, on Aug. 12, were ordered to Clouet to aid the civil authorities against an armed mob of lumbermen, who were on strike, and threatened violence and destruction of property. Col. Bobleter was in command. The presence of the military had the desired effect, and a number of the riotous ringleaders were arrested.

Arrangements are being made by the survivors of the old 135th Regt., which was afterward transformed into the 6th New York Heavy Artillery, and did important service during the war, to have a reunion. Maj. Frederic Shonnard, of Yonkers, who has the affair in charge, has secured the names and addresses of about 400 of the survivors, and it has been arranged that the reunion and banquet shall be held in the regiment's old barracks, otherwise known as the plow works, in Yark st., Yonkers, Sept. 2. Maj. Shonnard would like any members of the old command who have not been communicated with to send their names and addresses to him, so that the affair may be the more complete.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. L.—We have mailed you a copy of G. O. 80, A. G. O., of 1890.

Anxious Reader.—The provisions of G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890, do not cover soldiers in their second enlistment.

J. M. P.—There is no Army Medical Examining Board in session in New York City and may not be for many months to come.

J. P. L.—Discharge by purchase is confined to the second and third year of first enlistment. See G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. A man who has served 6 1/2 years continuously is not entitled to furlough and discharge under G. O. 80.

I. and K.—It has been decided that company fund property of the discontinued companies must not be sold, but stored at the nearest Q. M. Depot, so that the organizations when restored may receive and claim it.

M. G. asks: "A soldier on duty served a five-year enlistment, did not re-enlist, but came into the service again after remaining out several months. Can he claim (at the end of his third year) a furlough and discharge as provided by G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890?" Ans.—Yes.

X. X.—If you possess the qualifications you mention, it seems to us you would have little difficulty, on the expiration of your term of service, in securing a position in the Post Office Department under civil service rules. In the meantime you might write to the Postmaster-General at Washington for information as to the best method of procedure.

J. A. K., Kenton, Ohio, writes: If long roll is sounded, should companies form on company street, then report to the colonel commanding on street in front of field and staff where colors are kept, or move at once to drill ground adjoining the camp. Being in camp by regiment, Co. G was the first to report with 45 men to colonel's quarters or headquarters of the regiment; was then ordered that formation must be on drill ground, whereby we lost time and had to lose first place and take second out of nine companies. We think we should have first place, and

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82 J. H. N. ST., N. Y.

besides some companies did not report with one third their command. How many must be in ranks to entitle them a place? **Ans.**—The battalion is formed on the color line. The companies when formed in their company streets are marched to the parade ground, and formed as a battalion. At the long roll every duty man must report.

**Corporal.**—If you report at the station from which you started on furlough you will be furnished public transportation to the new station of your company. Par. 1474, as amended in G. O. 82, A. G. O., 1890, does not apply to enlisted men, but to commissioned officers only.

**Old Soldier.**—Your questions, we think, are answered by Par. 102, A. R., 1889, which says: "The military control of non-commissioned officers of the general staff, serving at posts not occupied by troops, is vested in the commander of the geographical department in which they are serving. All matters relating to them as soldiers subject to military command, as distinguished from the administrative duties imposed upon them by regulations and orders, will, except in cases of re-enlistment, be determined at department headquarters, where the descriptive lists and accounts of pay and clothing will be kept."

**W. L. Fort D. A. Russell,** asks: In turning out the guards for the officer of the day, or for any party entitled to the compliment, does No. 1, at the guard house, face directly towards the officer of the day, or the party to receive the compliment, or does he face outward from his post as in saluting? **A.**—How is it done at West Point? **A.**—Has any decision ever been passed on this point at Headquarters, Washington? If so, where is the decision to be found? **Ans.**—Sentinel No. 1 always faces the approaching party. This is the custom at West Point. We know of no decision affecting the duties of sentinel No. 1. They are clearly defined in Kennon's Manual.

**G. C. B., San Francisco,** writes: 1. A company is marching company front, and, by the command "To the rear march," the file-closers are brought in front of the company. If, now, the command "fours left" is given, the guides will be opposite the right files of the fours, and the file-closers to the right of the fours, should the latter move to left flank of column, without further command from the captain, or wait until directed to do so? **Ans.**—Tactics does not provide for movements such as you describe.

2. What is the position in which the sabre should be carried by a dismounted troop, drilling with the sabre drawn, when marching double-quick time? **Ans.**—Cavalry do not drill dismounted with the sabre drawn, except for sabre exercise.

3. In reporting the "Manderson Bill" as an amendment to the "Artillery Bill," it is stated that the Senate Military Committee inserted a clause limiting the appointment of civilians to the vacancies caused in the grade of 2d lieutenant to officers of the National Guard, who have had at least five years experience. Will this debar National Guardsmen, who have had more than five years service, but who are not commissioned officers from appointment? **Ans.**—Yes.

**2d C. N. G., Waterbury, Conn.,** writes: In Lieut. Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty, sec. 218, par. 2, it reads: "If the answer be 'Friends,' the sentinel will call: 'Halt; advance one with the countersign.'" In sec. 217, it reads: "The answer being 'Friend with the countersign,' the sentinel will call, 'Advance, friend, with the countersign.'" Now in sec. 218 are the words "with the countersign" to be understood after the word "Friends," (and within the quotation), or is the clause to be taken *verbatim et literatim*? In other words, is any distinction intended between one "friend" and more than one, etc., directing the action of the sentinel? Of course, if in sec. 217, the reply is "Friend" simply, it is understood that the corporal of the guard shall be called and such have long been the instructions to the C. N. G. Does the newly adopted manual of the U. S. A. allow the sentinel to advance "one with countersign" when there is

more than one approaching, and no intimation is given that any of them has the countersign? **Ans.**—The language of the Manual of Guard Duty (Kennon) is distinct. If the answer be "Friends," the sentinel calls "Halt, advance one with the countersign," but if the answer to the challenge be simply "Friend, with the countersign," the sentinel simply calls "Advance friend with the countersign." There is nothing in par. 217, which allows the sentinel to call for the corporal of the guard.

**Mass.**—Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., was a young man of 21, in commercial life in Boston, when the War of the Rebellion broke out. He abandoned his business at once, used what little wealth he was possessed of and \$2,000 borrowed on his note, to raise a company of volunteers. He was elected captain of the company and mustered into the U. S. Service. While engaged in drilling at the camp, some one, who had sufficient influence, succeeded in changing the status of the officers of the company, and the night before the regiment left Massachusetts the Governor sent to young Miles a lieutenant's commission with direction to return the captain's commission. As the Governor was all-powerful with the administration at Washington, those directions were complied with and Captain Miles entered the Service as Lieutenant, trusting his future to the chances of field service. There is no record in the War Department, except the pay roll, presenting Gen. Miles as a Lieutenant, and all record of his having been a captain was destroyed at the capitol of Massachusetts. In 1893, Gov. Morgan, of New York, upon the recommendation of the then Colonel and afterwards General F. C. Barlow, offered "Lieut. Miles" a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the 1st New York. This he accepted, and was afterwards commissioned Colonel of the same regiment by Gov. Seymour. This makes clear the discrepancies of statement as to General Miles' rank on his original entry into the Service.

(From the New York Herald.)

#### THESE FOOLISH COURTS-MARTIAL.

ANOTHER court martial because of a quarrel between officers high in rank. Just now there seems to be a bias of courts-martial. In the Army two brevet generals are by the ears, and are having it out before an expensive and elaborate court. In the Navy—but we must venture upon no special statement in that regard! So far as we can see, reading the reasons assigned for the courts, there is no quarrel that could not have been settled in a frank ten minutes' talk between the contending parties.

The country will come to believe in time that there is something wrong in any service which exists only by the aid of incessant court-martialing. The wrong will be found at the head of the service. The generals in command and the admirals should by means of the moral suasion which is inherent to their rank and exalted authority put a stop to carrying of personal quarrels into the adjustment of court-martial.

Life on the plains and in a wardroom has limitations and irritations, and we can see how the sweetest of temper might now and then get into a state of fermentation. But why go to a court-martial? We proposed recently that the best plan would be to lock the disputants in a room with a bottle of champagne, a box of cigars and a pack of cards, and keep them there until there was an understanding.

Another plan would be to establish stations in Northern Alaska, and send for duty there all touchy military men, sea lawyers and naval heroes going about on their ear, waiting to have their feel-

ings hurt. The climate of Alaska has cooling qualities, and the constant rains would have a sedative influence, and sensible officers would have a chance to do some useful work, instead of sitting in a room with swords buckled around them, hearing the scandals of the wardroom and the barracks.

A correspondent who calls our attention to this, says: "There is something wrong. The seniors are too bossy and the juniors are too independent and impudent."

#### SOME RAILROAD FACTS.

STATISTICS collected for the *Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen* show the aggregate length of the railways of the world at the close of 1888 to have been 355,137 miles, and that no less than 63,912 miles, or 22 per cent., had been added to it in the four years since 1884. The growth was chiefly in America, which added 40,071 miles—27 per cent.—to its lines in the four years, and at the close of it had more than one-half of the railways of the world, namely, 63 per cent., though it has but 28 per cent. of the world's area and 7 per cent. of its population. In Canada, during the last 14 years, the total network of railways has been increased from 4,836 miles to 13,325 miles, the increase during the last year alone being 624 miles. Australia, in its rate of progress and in its proportion of mileage to population, resembles the United States more than any other country except Canada. The work of constructing a railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem is being actively carried out. The first railway company that has yet been organized by native Hindoos is about to construct a line about 30 miles long from Tarkessur to Tribeni Ghat, in Bengal. Several leading natives have joined the board of directors.

In a paper on "The Relative Abundance of the Chemical Elements," by Mr. F. W. Clarke, read before the Philosophical Society of Washington—*Bulletin*, 11, 131—the author has calculated the percentage composition of the known matter of the globe. In order to have a definite mass of matter under consideration, he assumes for the earth's known crust a thickness of ten miles below sea level. In the following the composition of the earth's crust includes ocean and air: Oxygen, 49.98; silicon, 25.30; aluminium, 7.20; iron, 5.08; calcium, 3.51; magnesium, 2.50; sodium, 2.28; potassium, 2.23; hydrogen, 0.94; titanium, 0.30; carbon, 0.21; chlorine and bromine, 0.15; phosphorus, 0.09; manganese, 0.07; sulphur, 0.04; barium, 0.03; nitrogen, 0.02; chromium, 0.01—100.00. That nine elements should constitute, at the lowest estimate, 93 per cent. of all terrestrial matter is somewhat startling. The comparative rarity of carbon and sulphur is, to say the least, surprising. With regard to the high position of titanium in the list, the author says: "Titanium is rarely absent from the older rocks; it is almost universally present in soils and clays, and it is often concentrated in great quantities in beds of iron ore. Having no very striking characteristics, and but little commercial importance, it is easily overlooked, and

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A case stated by DR. C. H. S. DAVIS of Meriden, Conn., in the "New England Medical Monthly," for July, 1890.

See page 469 of that Journal.


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